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RUSHING RIVERS IN NEW ZEALAND HELD IN CHAINS

Two Great Power Projects in 1929 Add Might to Spin Nation's Wheels

BED OF ONE STREAM ENCIRCLES DAM SITE

Use of Electricity for Heating, Cooking, Rapidly Increasing —Other Plants Building

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—In the past few years there has been a remarkable development of water power generation of electricity in New Zealand, and 1929 has witnessed the turning on of current from two great works, Arapuni and Waikare Moana.

New Zealand is bountifully supplied by nature with power for this purpose. It is a land of never-failing streams, rivers and lakes. There are numbers of rushing rivers and many of the lakes lie high, so that it is easy to find places where power can be obtained for water turbines.

Before the war a start was made with a national scheme of development. By law the right to develop water power is vested in the Crown, but the Crown may delegate this right.

The policy of successive governments has been, however, to keep such development in the hands of either the State or of the people acting through elected power boards. There are now some 40 such boards distributing and selling electrical current. Some of them generate their own current; others take it from the Government systems. The total area affected by these organizations is 63 per cent of the total area of the Dominion, and the population percentage is about the same.

These boards have the right to levy a rate on property in their districts, but only in a few cases has a rate been struck. The aim of the State is to dot the country with big supply stations at convenient points, so that the whole area, rural and urban, will be supplied. The farmer is to light his home and run his milking plant by electricity.

Expense Has Mounted High

This development work has been costly; up to April last the Government alone had spent £8,500,000 on it, which is exclusive of £12,000,000 spent by power boards. A factor in the Government's determination to proceed with these schemes, and in the public's approval, was the desire to be independent of coal, the supply of which is liable to be interrupted by industrial troubles.

The first of the great state generating stations, that at Lake Coleridge,

(Continued on Page 18, Column 4)

New Appointments Are Announced in Canadian Cabinet

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—Striking changes are taking place in the Federal Cabinet, following three years of changeless administration.

It began a few weeks ago with the moving of Charles Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals, to the finance portfolio, left vacant by the passing on of J. A. Robb. A few days ago Thomas A. Crerar, of Winnipeg, was sworn in as Minister of Railways and Canals, and Robert Forke, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, tendered his resignation and was appointed to the Senate.

Charles Stewart, Minister of Interior, will take over the latter's responsibilities pro tem. The writs have been issued for three vacant constituencies: Brandon, Man., which is Mr. Forke's riding; Chateauguay-Huntingdon, in Quebec, for 20 years represented by Mr. Robb, and Bagot, Que., recently left vacant by the passing on of George D. Morin.

Mr. Crerar, who will probably be returned at Brandon by acclamation, is already a familiar figure about Parliament Hill. In 1917 he was elected to the House of Commons as a Progressive, was sworn of the King's Privy Council and appointed Minister of Agriculture in the Union Government of Sir Robert Bowen of the concluding years of the war. Resigning his portfolio in 1919, he became leader of the Progressive Party up to the fall of 1922. Three years later he dropped out of politics in order to devote all his time to the United Grain Growers, being elected president and manager of this company for the second time.

Mr. Crerar's appointment brings the number of Government portfolios represented by western men to seven out of a total of 17, which is significant as showing the growing importance of western Canada in Dominion affairs.

New Year's Day

Jan. 1, being a legal holiday, all editions of The Christian Science Monitor will be omitted.

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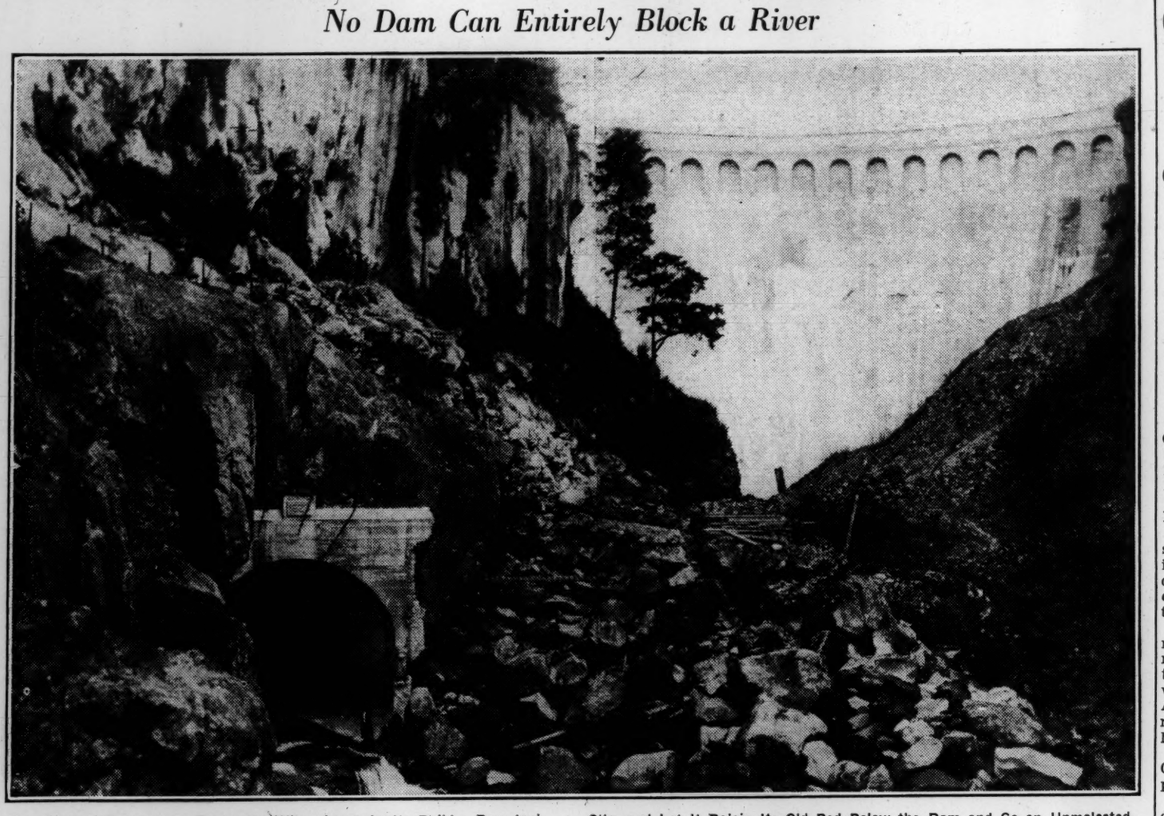
No Dam Can Entirely Block a River



New Zealand Government Engineers, When Arranging to Build a Dam Incidental to the Erection of a Hydroelectric Power Plant on the Waikate River at Arapuni, Diverted River From Its Bed to an Old Channel Above the Dam Site, and Let It Rejoin Its Old Bed Below the Dam and Go on Unmolested. During the Process an Ancient Submerged Forest Was Disclosed, the Stumps Still Standing. This Has Become a National Sight.

BRITISH ENVOY TO NEGOTIATE WITH NANKING

Expected to Urge China to Adopt Gradual Abandoning of Extrality

PEIPING, China (AP)—Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, will leave for Nanking on Jan. 2 to confer with Government officials there regarding the Nationalist plan to abolish extraterritoriality.

It is understood here that his aim will be to determine if the Chinese are willing to negotiate with Great Britain with a view to the gradual relinquishment of extraterritoriality in accordance with the British attitude as announced in the recent aide mémoire to Nanking.

Extrality Clauses of Pact With London Not Denounced

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Notwithstanding the mandate issued by Nanking declaring abolition of extraterritoriality, the Chinese Government has not yet denounced the extraterritoriality clauses of their treaties with the British Government. It is therefore premature to pronounce any opinion as to what procedure may be contemplated by the Chinese Government.

The British Government recently made clear in an aide mémoire to Nanking that it accepted the idea that gradual abolition of the extraterritorial privileges of British subjects in China should be considered as beginning from Jan. 1, and it is assumed that the Chinese Government is prepared to enter into negotiations with this end in view.

Confirmation of this is afforded in news from Nanking where Dr. C. T Wang, Nationalist Foreign Minister has made the following statement:

"Extraterritoriality is not an ordinary diplomatic problem; it touches the life of the Chinese in so many intimate ways that it must be considered by the Chinese Government as a domestic question of immediate moment. For this reason the Government is compelled to declare that the actual process of re-establishing Chinese sovereignty by abolition of extraterritoriality begins Jan. 1.

"Relying on the sympathy already shown and the assurances given by the powers concerned, the Chinese Government believes there is no difference of opinion between the powers and China regarding the principle involved. . . . Promulgation of the mandate for abolition of extraterritoriality should be regarded as a step toward removing a cause of constant conflict and at the same time, promoting good relations between the Chinese and foreigners."

WASHINGTON — The American Government is in no sense concerned over the Chinese Government's renewed announcement that it intends to abolish extraterritoriality, but regards the move merely as one step in negotiations which have been actively and continuously in progress for some time, it is explained on State Department authority.

Britain Favors Atlantic Treaty on Lines of Mediterranean Plan

Both Proposals Sympathetically Viewed in Diplomatic Circles—Joint Conferences Over Disputes by Interested Countries Also Favored

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The French proposal for a Mediterranean pact has raised the question of a similar undertaking for the Atlantic and it is understood that both ideas are being sympathetically considered in British diplomatic circles.

Great Britain's unalterable opposition to giving further guarantees involving promises to use its navy provided for under the League of Nations covenant and Locarno does not apply to signing a treaty like the one relating to the Pacific Ocean, negotiated in Washington in 1921 between the United States, the British Empire, France and Japan.

In fact there are a number of observers in this country who would like to see the idea of joint conferences of interested states to settle disputes and the frank consultation between them as to defence against acts of aggression by another power extended to all important sea thoroughfares, particularly the Mediterranean and North Atlantic.

Following the Pacific precedent, only those powers having territory contiguous to the seas in question would be invited to participate. Thus the United States would not be expected to sign the Mediterranean pact nor Italy the one for the Atlantic. Whether the subject will be dealt with at the forthcoming naval conference remains to be seen, but it cannot help being discussed behind the scenes even if it does not appear on the agenda.

And it is pointed out in favor of including in next month's discussions that the Washington Conference owed much of its success to the fact that it dealt with political questions as well as those specially concerned with disarmament. Indeed if this had not been done, the difficulty of getting an agreement would have been increased ten-fold.

In the meanwhile preparations for Jan. 21 are going on apace. Arrangements are being made for the King's speech in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords to be relayed throughout the world, and for the first time in history Japan is considering relaying the western radiocast. Owing to the language difficulty the translation of the King's speech would be sent out immediately afterwards.

State Secretary Banishes Another 'Wild Story'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Another bogie which in many circles was held to offer a source of danger to the London five-power naval conference—the future status of neutrals—has been completely banished by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, in a statement which incidentally reveals how false or insufficient information may needlessly ruffle the dovecotes of diplomacy.

Some days ago large sections of the American press reported extracts from a British White Paper, and it was asserted therefrom that the British Government had contended that in future, owing to the existence of the League of Nations Covenant and the Kellogg pact, there could be no neutrals. Several American senators attacked the statement and a momentary sensation was caused, for acceptance of the contention would have sent the doctrine of the freedom of the seas up in thin ajr.

Now Colonel Stimson has received the full text of the White Paper, and after reading it carefully announces that "these assumptions as to the position of the British Government are quite unfounded. The argument made by the British Government was based on the relations of that Government to its fellow members in the League of Nations, and upon the obligations assumed by members in that Covenant; and its argument was that 'as between members of the League there can be no neutral rights because there can be no neutrals.'

Thus, the Secretary points out, the United States is completely unaffected by the British contention. The compact, he emphasizes, contains no covenant similar to that upon which the League is built and does not provide for joint forceful action by the various signatories against an aggressor. Its efficacy depends, as has been many times indicated, solely upon the public opinion of the world and upon the conscience of those nations who sign it. Nothing in the British White Paper contradicts this fundamental distinction. "The entire argument of that paper," concludes Mr. Stimson, "shows that it was addressed solely to the obligations created by the League of Nations."

Germans Protest Pact on Property Held by Britain

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The Union of German Overseas Commerce in making a final appeal against liquidation of the agreement regarding German property in England has sent a cable to the Reich's Foreign Minister to the following effect:

"We renew our sharpest protest against signing an agreement with England by which the robbery of £14,000,000 in German property is sanctioned. We expect in the eleventh hour, in consideration of the indignation and bitterness caused in German economic circles, that every attempt will be made to find a solution which at least will bring an equivalent for relinquishment.

"Hitherto such equivalent cannot be found in concessions made. We consider the most important task for the German Government at the moment in the interest of harmonious development of international commerce is to point out earnestly to England that by its action permanent trustworthy relations between the both countries will be impossible."

33-Foot Fossil Dinosaur Unearthed at Tangier

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—An interesting discovery of a 33-foot-long fossil dinosaur has been made in Tangier, Morocco, according to a British United Press dispatch from Tetuan.

The Spanish Palæontological Association is sending a commission to investigate.

The fossil was found eight miles from Tetuan in a grotto disclosed by a landslide.

STATE PROGRAM FOSTERS POLICY OF HOME RULE

Restriction of Local Bills Sought in Legislation in Massachusetts

A move designed to cut down the annual avalanche of special legislation, requiring a large part of the time at every session of the Massachusetts Legislature in considering measures applying solely to particular communities or persons, and at the same time providing a greater degree of home rule for individual cities, has been made by Gaspar G. Bacon, president of the Senate, in filing nine bills pertaining to these changes.

The step is believed to be the first instance in which a presiding officer of the General Court has thus made himself petitioner for enactments on such a wholesale scale.

Six of the bills would give greater power to the cities and towns. They concern: authorization of municipalities to borrow in excess of the present limits of indebtedness when approved on a referendum; satisfaction of claims against municipalities; authorization of municipalities to make appropriations for public entertainments in connection with annual conventions of veterans' organizations; authorization of municipalities to use public park and playground land for other purposes; provision for reserve police forces

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CONDYLIS FOLLOWERS QUIT GREEK CABINET

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS — Pericles Argyropoulos, Minister of Interior, and Dr. Pappas, Undersecretary of Health, have resigned, following a letter of criticism from Nice by their leader, George Condylis, to journalist friends, accusing the Government of leading the country into anarchy. Mr. Venizelos, the Premier, asked them to withdraw their resignations, which, however, they refused to do.

Though Mr. Condylis, cabling his friends, asserted that the letter had a personal character devoid of political significance, in another declaration to an Athenian paper he reiterates his total disagreement with the Government, specially in its economic, military and naval policy, which, he says, does not correspond either to the country's or to the international situation.

He intends to return to Athens soon and air his views before Parliament. It is denied that Mr. Venizelos will take advantage of this opportunity to make radical changes in the Cabinet, but Mr. Argyropoulos is expected to be replaced by Mr. Sideris, ex-Minister of Agriculture. Unofficially it is announced that Mr. Papandreou will replace Mr. Gondikas, the present Minister of Education. Mr. Venizelos, it is said, hopes to persuade Dr. Pappas to reconsider his resignation.

BRITISH NAME ENVOY FOR POST AT KABUL

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—British diplomatic relations with Afghanistan, which were broken off last February when King Amanullah was deposed by Amir Habibullah, have been restored with the appointment Dec. 31 of Richard Roy Maconachie to be British Minister Plenipotentiary at Kabul.

Mr. Maconachie has already served Afghanistan, having been counselor of the British Legation at Kabul from 1922 to 1924. He is a member of the Indian Civil Service and has been employed chiefly upon the northwest frontier and at Simla.

GANDHI CARRIES VOTE IN SUPPORT OF NONVIOLENCE

Creed of Full Independence From British Rule Also Adopted by Congress

LAHORE, India (AP)—A resolution introduced by Mahatma Gandhi, Nationalist leader, declaring that the India Congress creed in the future shall mean complete independence, was adopted by the Congress by an overwhelming majority, Dec. 31.

The Congress also adopted by a vote of 942 to 792 the resolution of Gandhi condemning the recent bomb attack on the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, and congratulating him and his party on their escape from harm.

The vote followed an hour and a half of discussion.

The vote was looked upon as strengthening the position of Gandhi, inasmuch as he had intended the resolution to call forth a test vote on the creed of the congress with reference to his doctrine of nonviolence.

When Dr. Onsari, in seconding the resolution, declared that freedom never was won by such outrages as the bombing, students in the inclosure waved red flags and shouted protests. Ansari retorted that even Communists did not believe in individual violence, but only mass violence.

Swami Govindan and Dr. Alam Gurdit Singh, prominent Indians, opposed the resolution.

An individual poll of the vote was demanded.

Gandhi's Advice Followed

Volunteers charged by the congress authorities with keeping order during the sessions clashed during the day with police, who afterward sought two of the volunteers as those responsible. A detachment of police appeared at the gates of the congress encampment and demanded the surrender of the alleged culprits.

A large crowd of volunteers and others collected and a bellicose attitude developed which threatened a fight of serious proportions. The congress authorities consulted Gandhi, who advised the surrender of the two men without further ado. Gandhi's advice was taken. The two men surrendered and a clash was averted.

If the doctrine of passive resistance won here in the committee meetings of the congress, however, the support which Gandhi has had was cut more from under him. He was barely able to defeat certain opposition attacks on the resolution demanding independence, with its proviso of attainment by gradual means of non-cooperation with the British governmental machinery, which the executive committee passed Dec. 30.

The subjects committee of the congress, by a narrow margin of 114 to 113 defeated an amendment to the Gandhi resolution which would have deleted an appreciative reference to

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Aviators Break Two Air Records on Trade Routes

CHICAGO (AP)—Chicago to Cleveland in 1½ hours! This record was set up Dec. 30 by a trimotored Fokker plane on the Universal Air Line, traveling at an average of 203 miles an hour and carrying 12 passengers and two pilots.

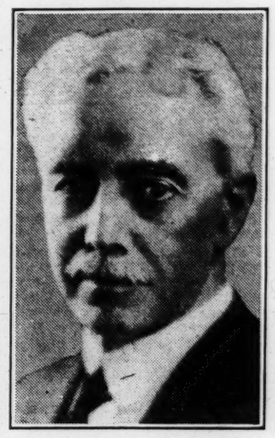
Ray Fortner and Garnett Caldwell, pilots, left the Municipal Airport at 4 p. m., and reached the Cleveland Airport, 326 miles away, at 5:37 p. m. It was the fastest flight on record between the cities.

HADLEY AIRPORT, N. J. (AP)—All records for air travel between Cleveland, O., and the air mail terminus here were broken Dec. 31 when Henry Brown, one of the veteran fliers, covered the run of 394 miles in two hours and 12 minutes.

Leaving at Cleveland at 1 a. m. Dec. 30 with a full load of 1100 pounds, Brown flying at a high altitude and aided by a tail wind of 70 to 80 miles velocity, arrived here at 3:12 a. m., Dec. 31.

Known as one of the crack fliers in the air mail service, Brown two years ago established a record for the Cleveland-Hadley airport run, of 2 hours and 14 minutes.

Retires After 17 Years as Head of University



Associated Press

DR. HENRY LOUIS SMITH

Noted Teacher, at 70, to Start on New Career

Dr. Smith Retires as Head of Washington and Lee to Manage Orchard

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LEXINGTON, Va.—To begin at the age of 70 a full-time business career and to serve education as lecturer and writer "less fettered than one must inevitably be as head of an institution"—thus does Dr. Henry Louis Smith, president of Washington and Lee University, retire.

On Jan. 1, Dr. Smith will go with his family to Greensboro, N. C., he has announced, where he will spend the "spare moments" of what promises to be the most active period of his career in managing his orchards.

An executive committee of the faculty will serve as the administrative head of Washington and Lee University during the interregnum until September, it is understood, when the trustees expect to install the new president.

Teaching Most Useful

Dr. Smith sat in his office on the eve of his departure and answered reminiscently questions about his long career of 49 years as a teacher and university head.

"I have stayed in teaching," he said, "because I believed it to be the most useful way I could serve. Now it means I shall have to manage my orchards in North Carolina; I shall have to sell what I write. But I should make the same decisions again."

Dr. Smith came to Washington and Lee as president in 1912. He had been president of Davidson College in North Carolina for 11 years. It was at Davidson that he had studied as an undergraduate, receiving there his A. B. and M. A. degrees.

Raised Standards

He began teaching as principal of Selma Academy, Selma, N. C., in 1881. Five years later, Davidson College called him back as professor of physics and astronomy. In 1890 he earned his Ph. D. degree at the University of Virginia and returned to Davidson College as head of the physics department.

In his 17 years at Washington and Lee, Dr. Smith is credited with having raised the scholastic standards of the institution, obtained $1,500,000 in additional gifts, abolished organized hazing, erected the Doremus gymnasium, the chemistry building, Graham dormitory, seven faculty houses on the campus and the biology wing on Washington College; added departments of study and modernized the curriculum.

At the final assembly, a handsome watch was presented to Dr. Smith by the students. Lewis F. Powell Jr., president of the student body, in presenting the gift, said:

"President Smith, your students and your colleagues consider you the greatest leader Washington and Lee has ever had with the one exception of General Lee."

It was the highest encomium a Southerner could pay.

Daudet, Head of French Royalist Party, Recipient of Presidential Clemency

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS — Presidential grace accorded Léon Daudet, the French Royalist leader, who for more than two years has sought an asylum in Brussels, will doubtless bring back to Paris one of the most picturesque French political figures. It is especially to be noted that his old adversaries whom he has attacked pitilessly, Edouard Herriot and Edouard Daladier, have been foremost in pleading for his pardon.

Son of the brilliant novelist, Alphonse Daudet, Léon for a quarter of a century has joined forces with Charles Maurras, who is regarded as the most powerful French dialectician. While M. Maurras supplied the argument for the resoration of the monarchy, M. Daudet supplied the abuse, which by its very excess was often extremely amusing, to Republican politicians. His favorite epithets are "scoundrel" and "traitor," and for a time he wielded remarkable influence and exercised a sort of terrorism. By dint of repetition he could build up the most preposterous case against almost any Republican chief, and day after day he attacked the régime which he described as "abject."

During the war he was the principal spy hunter and long before M. Clemenceau took action, he denounced men whom he accused of having communication with the enemy. The newspaper Action Francaise was ostensibly Roman Catholic. It was among the Roman Catholics that the Royalists were recruited, for in the early days of the Third Republic clerical influences were supposed to menace republicanism. It was largely because of this association that anticlericalism became a strong movement and there was separation of church and state and the rupture of the relations with the Vatican.

But since the war there has been a complete change. On the one hand diplomatic relations with the Vatican have been resumed and the anticlerical movement has lost much of its old violence.

On the other hand with the unshakable establishment of the Republic, the Vatican has taken up a hostile attitude toward the remnants of the Royalists. The Royalists, under the leadership of M. Daudet, and especially of M. Maurras, who is de-

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PRESIDENT ASKS BORAH TO MAKE GOOD ON CHARGE

Senator Assumed to Have Given Names of 17 Negligent Federal Attorneys

EVIDENCE BELIEVED TO MEAN DISMISSAL

Hoover Acts in Line With Policy to Make Clean Sweep in Enforcement Personnel

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — President Hoover, following the statement by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, that, during the last 18 months he had personally gathered enough information to discharge "by wire" 17 federal district attorneys for negligence in enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment, wrote him asking for his data.

Mr. Borah promptly answered the President and it is assumed that he transmitted to him the desired information. Neither would discuss the contents of the exchange of letters between them, but Mr. Borah confirmed the fact that prohibition was the subject under discussion.

Three specific complaints are made by Mr. Borah against the existing prohibition enforcement: That the enforcement personnel is lax and negligent; that the industrial alcohol permit system is the source of the bulk of illicit liquor; and that open saloons are operating under the very eyes of district attorneys.

Blames Industrial Alcohol

The Idaho Senator takes sharp issue with Dr. James M. Doran, Prohibition Commissioner, that the leak in industrial alcohol is not the major source of bootleg liquor in the United States. Dr. Doran holds that most bootleg liquor comes from stills in the interior of the country. Mr. Borah contends that this is not so and asserts that if the Federal Government stopped the diversion of industrial alcohol, it would deal a smashing blow to the bootleg trade.

The President and the Attorney-General are leaving nothing undone in getting at the facts concerning the enforcement personnel, district attorneys, administrators and agents of the various services. Responsible critics are being called upon for the information on which they base their charges, and the President is making it clear that he will proceed with the full weight and power of the law against officials who are failing in their duty.

It is the President's purpose not only to "clean house" in the enforcement personnel, but to set in force, in this service, the realization that his Administration intends enforcing the prohibition law to the limit, and that only those agents and officers who earnestly and whole-heartedly co-operate with that policy can hope to continue in the Government's employ. Evidence that this attitude of the President's is being grasped by the enforcement service is daily coming to the forefront.

The second and directly interrelated prohibition enforcement project of the President encompasses an extensive program of administrative and judicial overhauling, to be brought about through legislation already drafted, which when enacted will enable the Chief Executive to give full sweep to his reorganization plans.

Awaits Action by the House

The prepared bills await the setting up by Congress of the special joint committee recommended by the President to deal with the problem. As soon as this committee is named the President will transmit for its consideration the report of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement which contains the proposed legislation. Authorization of the joint select committee awaits concurrence by the House in a resolution already passed by the Senate.

President Hoover's legislative program is certain to encounter no serious obstacle in either chamber. A survey of the dry vote in the two Houses practically assures him of large majorities. It is possible that minor changes in form may be made in the prepared bills, but it is agreed among the congressional leaders that the President will be given the legislation he seeks.

The wet strength, reduced over what it was last Congress while loudly vocal, is believed to be ineffectual. In the Senate it is now without the aggressive leadership that it once had, and in the House the wets are at loggerheads among themselves; the Democratic members refusing to associate themselves with a Republican movement to organize an offensive. There is a further split among them over the question of policy, one faction advocating the granting of all the enforcement demands of the drys on the ground that such legislation only emphasizes the futility of enforcement.

Lowman Praises Guardsmen; Says Law Must Be Upheld

WASHINGTON (AP)—Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in a statement Dec. 31 said that the killing of three smugglers and wounding of a fourth at Newport, R. I., Sunday, was "unfortunate but unavoidable," and that the smugglers having defied the Government, "have no one to blame but themselves."

The Assistant Secretary said that because of the new year's demand, smugglers were making unusual efforts to land liquor along the Atlantic coast.

The customs service, he continued, knows how much liquor is leaving the base of supply at St. Pierre, a

Financial *and* Industrial

Special Section

Reviewing 1929 — Forecasting 1930

A year-end stock taking of accomplishments, trends, prospects and opportunities, exceptional in the breadth and diversity of business fields represented, notable for the number of outstanding names among its contributors, and lastingly valuable for its condensed presentation of world-wide economic information, will form part of the Monitor

⟸ Thursday ⟹

French possession off the Canadian coast, and added that the amount that has been seized is "very gratifying."

Mr. Lowman complimented the coast guard upon its work and said that it "had done well."

While deploring the loss of life in enforcing the law, Mr. Lowman said, "The laws of the United States must be maintained."

Mr. Lowman said no official report had been received concerning the arrest of seven coast guardsmen in connection with the theft of liquor from the Flor-del-Mar, a rumrunner seized Dec. 28 with 4000 cases of liquor. Coast guard headquarters also said that no report had been received and that the commandant of the New London office would handle the charges against the guardsmen.

Meanwhile preparation of a report on the transfer of the prohibition enforcement from the Treasury to the Department of Justice was continuing. Conferences have been held in the office of Ogden L. Mills, Under-Secretary of the Treasury, with discussions centered around the report which will be made to the special congressional committee asked for by President Hoover.

Dry Fleet Guards Coast Against Flood of Liquor

NEW YORK (AP)—A fleet of more than 20 coast guard patrol boats and destroyers, with the cutter Champlain maintained a blockade of the shore from Montauk Point, Long Island, to New Jersey Dec. 31, to prevent rumrunning.

Although three foreign ships supposedly loaded with liquor were reported off Montauk Point, coast guard officers said there was no chance of any liquor ship getting through the blockade. They pointed out that several small craft have been seized within the last few days.

While coast guard patrols searched in vain the waters for 50 miles off the Long Island coast for a "mother ship" reported two days ago to be transferring liquor to two small auxiliary craft, three motorboats, one a rumrunner, were seized Dec. 30, off the New Jersey coast.

Patrol Boat No. 128, in command of Boatswain J. T. Craven, fired several shots at a swift rumrunner in Newark Bay, near Perth Amboy, but the small craft sped away to an inlet where coast guardsmen said the crew was seen jettisoning its cargo. When the coast guard boat reached the spot, the motorboat had been beached and its crew had fled. Some liquor was found aboard, the exact amount not being disclosed by coast guardsmen.

Two other boats were taken into custody because, coast guardsmen said, they were running without lights. The Mary D, a former submarine chaser, running without lights off Atlantic Highlands, N. J., fled to a dock, where the crew disappeared. No liquor was found aboard. The motor craft K10606 in Shark River, near Asbury Park, N. J., also was seized, because she was running without lights, and the crew was taken into custody. All three boats were taken to the coast guard base at Staten Island.

Woman Dry Law Guardian Justifies Guard Shootings

"Either we have to give up the smuggling laws, or else use methods that will stop smuggling," declared Mrs William Tilton of Cambridge, chairman of the committee against repeal of the State Volstead Act, when requested to comment on the shooting of three men off Newport by the coast guard.

"All down the ages," she continued, "the custom has been to shoot smugglers. We must go on and put more teeth into the enforcement of prohibition. It is up to the American people whether they want enforcement or the saloon back."

Mrs. Tilton said that she did not think the crew of the CG-290 was shooting at human targets, but rather that they manipulated their gun only to stop the boat. "Of course," she added, "I am exceedingly sorry for the families of these young men."

Supreme Court May Rule on Guilt of Liquor Buyer

WASHINGTON (AP)—A test before the Supreme Court of the culpability of purchasers of liquor under the present law, was advocated Dec. 31 by Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, dry leader, in connection with the legislation now pending to make purchasers equally guilty with bootleggers.

Mr. Jones withheld comment of his views on such legislation proposed by Morris Sheppard (D.), Senator from Texas, pending final action by the courts. He said conflicting decisions on this issue have been rendered in the federal district courts and expressed the hope the Department of Justice would press for a Supreme Court decision.

Mr. Jones called attention to Section 6 of the Volstead Act, which states: "No one shall manufacture, sell, purchase, transport, or prescribe any liquor without first obtaining a permit from the commissioner so to do, except that person may, without a permit, purchase and use liquor for medicinal purposes when prescribed by a physician as herein provided."

Seize Liquor at Miami

MIAMI (AP)—A boat loaded with 400 sacks of liquor, valued by authorities at $12,000, was seized by customs officials Dec. 31 in the Miami River near here.

Dry Agents Exonerated

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—After completing a personal investigation of the shooting of Agent Robert Freeman during a liquor raid at Yountville, William G. Walker, prohibition administrator, said Dec. 30 Agents Freeman and Henry Jones were "absolutely not at fault."

Mr. Walker said Agent Jones would swear to both state and federal charges against John South, Napa rancher, and his wife, whose home the agents were raiding. On the first they will be charged with attempt to commit murder and on the second with resisting and interfering with federal officers.

The Countersign

"PROGRESS"

GANDHI CARRIES VOTE IN SUPPORT OF NONVIOLENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

the offer of Viceroy Lord Irwin of a round table conference. The opposition will attempt to reverse the decision in the open conference.

On another point the leader was defeated. The subjects committee rejected the working committee's proposal to appoint completely autonomous permanent committees to do the work of the congress in respect to untouchability, khaddar (homespun) and prohibition.

Gandhi's position has become more and more one of the center. On either side of him are wings of extremists, the left demanding an immediate declaration of complete independence, and the right sanctioning moderation in any move. There appeared more and more the distinct possibility that the congress may revoke this view of independence attained through a progressive campaign of nonviolent character and press for immediate action against British rule.

The impressive display of Sikh strength since arrival of the Punjab warriors here appeared to have borne its fruit. Gandhi assured Kharak Singh, leader of the Sikhs, that no communal solution would be made which did not satisfy the Sikhs, and that Sikhs would have a special color in the Indian national flag.

Kharak Singh therefore advised the Sikhs to work for complete national independence. He and other leaders declared the Sikhs would fight to the utmost to prevent communal government in the Punjab.

Independence Move Opposed by Indian Liberal Leader

MADRAS, India (AP)—Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu, influential leader of the All-India Congress, on Dec. 31 resigned his membership in the congress and provincial congress committee, after issuing a statement characterizing decisions of the meeting at Lahore as "suicidal."

He referred particularly to resolutions already passed by the executive committee demanding complete independence for India.

The Indian National Liberal Federation meeting here issued an appeal to all parties in India, declaring the federation's belief that the only rallying cry which might unite all interests was dominion status for India.

This, it was explained, should not be a distant goal or ideal, but an object capable of achievement within the shortest possible time.

The liberal body passed a resolution condemning the bombing of the vice-regal train a few days ago. Another resolution, moved by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, and approved by the working committee, welcomed the Viceroy's announcement of Oct. 31 as authoritatively confirming the view that dominion status for India was implied in the London declaration of 1917, that it definitely decognized that British India and the Indian native states should form a greater United India, and that it conceded India's claims to the right to confer on a footing of equality with the British Cabinet on the form of the future constitution of India.

$6 Rate for Juries Planned in Rochester

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—A move to increase the pay of Monroe County jurors to the State's maximum stipend of $6 a day, with a view to obtaining more diversified panels and subsequent speedy and just verdicts, has been launched here by a group of Rochester Bar Association members and George Aldridge, Commissioner of Juries.

Although an increase from $4 to $6 would add from $35,000 to $50,000 to the county's annual jury bill, sponsors of the move have declared the expense would be justified. They expect savings through fewer disagreements, surer justice and more impartial verdicts, by virtue of a wider range of opinion and attraction of other classes who now attempt to evade jury service.

Under the law, county supervisors may, at their own discretion, set the juror's pay at the maximum. The maximum might also include $1.50 extra for night service and 5 cents a mile for transportation.

The plan will be placed before the Bar Association by John J. McInerney, Rochester attorney. In the event of favorable action, the supervisors will be asked to raise the stipend.

Smuts in America As Guest of League

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Jan C. Smuts, South African statesman, general and co-author of the Covenant of the League of Nations, has just arrived here on board the steamship Berengaria, of the White Star Line, for a 10-day stay in America as the guest of the League of Nations.

General Smuts will be the chief speaker at the great League of Nations anniversary meeting on Jan. 5, in the Metropolitan Opera House. His American itinerary calls, as well, for addresses before the Council on Foreign Relations, the Foreign Policy Association, the Carnegie Endowment and the International Peace Association. He also will visit Washington.

New York retained its distinguished guest for only a few hours today, however, for the city was merely a way station for a continuation of General Smuts' journey to Montreal. He will remain in Canada through Friday, returning here in time for a luncheon Saturday, which will inaugurate his busy speaking program. General Smuts has been in England since early November, for the one-time Premier of South Africa was this year's Rhodes Memorial lecturer at Oxford.

General Smuts was accompanied to America by Philip Kerr, secretary of the Rhodes Trust.

New York Republican Leaders Alter Policy

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Urging a reversal of the obstructionist policy with which the Republican majority of the Legislature has been charged by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor of New York, more than 30 state Republican legislators and leaders met in closed session here to determine upon their stand at the forthcoming sitting of the Legislature.

A tentative legislative program was presented for discussion and approval by Joseph A. McGinnies, of Chautauqua County, speaker of the Assembly, and John Knight of cade, majority leader of the senate. The meeting was called by William J. Maier, state chairman, and it was reported that the consensus was to support Governor Roosevelt's water power policy, toward which the party has shown thus far no conciliatory tendencies.

Agreement was reached on the controversial subject of water power in a formula drafted jointly by Frederick M. Davenport, Representative of Clinton, and H. Edmund Machold, one-time chairman of the New York State Republican Committee. This formula adhered to the Republican policy of state ownership, with private development and a commission to investigate all development suggestions, but departed from it in the decision to consult the views of Governor Roosevelt to the end of reaching a common ground before introducing new legislation.

Columbus Tribute to Be 21-Nation Park

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAVANA, Cuba—The Christopher Columbus memorial lighthouse, which is to be erected by 21 nations of the world in the Dominican Republic, is destined to become a place of pilgrimage in the Western Hemisphere, in the opinion of Albert Kelsey, technical adviser in the construction of the memorial.

"The plan is to establish a sort of neutral spot, or vast Pan-American park, opposite Santo Domingo City which shall be dominated by the memorial but which will be developed as a great airport and recreation center," he said while in this city en route to Santo Domingo.

"Of course, the lighthouse will come first. This structure will be between 400 and 500 feet in height and will represent the guardian of the New World, a symbol of Pan-Americanism. The Pan-American park, theoretically, will become the property of 21 nations."

OPTION SURRENDERED ON GUELPH TREASURES

HANOVER, Ger. (AP)—A last attempt to save for Germany the famous Guelph treasure of early handwrought jewels and furniture, which the former Duke of Brunswick is seeking to sell, apparently has failed since the municipal council in a protracted night session decided against the purchase.

The municipality had an option to buy the treasure from the Duke for 10,000,000 marks, an option which has just expired, leaving the Duke free to close a deal with another purchasing syndicate which is reported acting for American interests.

EGYPT TO BE GUIDED BY WAFDIST CABINET

CAIRO, Egypt (AP)—The Egyptian ministry resigned Dec. 31. King Fuad will summon Mustapha Nahas Pasha, leader of the majority party, to form a Wafdist Cabinet.

Adley Pasha, who has just resigned, formed a temporary Cabinet for the interim between resignation of the Mahmoud Pasha Cabinet and the general elections a few days ago. These resulted in a victory for the Wafd.

Compulsory Vaccination Suspended in Holland

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—The Dutch Senate has voted by a large majority for the suspension for one year of compulsory vaccination, thus definitely making effectual the recent decision of the Second Chamber.

SIX HELD IN MEXICO PLOT

VERA CRUZ, Mex. (AP)—Six alleged anarchists, rounded up in a recent raid in Mexico City on charges of plotting a terrorist campaign, arrival from the capital Dec. 30 under heavy guard and were placed in a jail to await deportation on the first boat for Cuba. There were four Cubans in the group, one Argentine and one Spaniard.

TEACHER URGES BRITISH RAISING OF SCHOOL AGE

Women Union Secretary Is Surprised at Action of Men's Organization

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CANTERBURY, Eng. — The 200 delegates from all parts of the British Isles assembled here for the twenty-first annual conference of the National Union of Women Teachers were entertained by a delightful lantern lecture by Albert Coole on the beauties of royal Canterbury.

Miss E. E. Froud, general secretary of the union, regards the question of equality between men and women teachers in respect of pay and opportunity as fundamental necessity to the well-being of the profession. "It seems so clear to me that I cannot imagine why the men's organizations do not see it. Everywhere people are crying for more men teachers and at the same time everywhere those in authority are naturally picking as recruits those who combine efficiency with cheapness. It is odd that the men in our profession don't see the logic which governs the situation. Pay the men and women equally and then let the best people fill the best jobs."

On the subject of raising the school age Miss Froud said that no period of a child's life was more important than the period between 14 and 16 when young people began to take a serious interest in their future careers and to value the instruction given them. To cover even a part of this time by compulsory attendance at school was an inestimable benefit and she hoped that generous maintenance of grants would be forthcoming.

"It is worth it," she said, "while unemployment figures are as they are. With some extra 1,500,000 at school things would be easier, and looking further those children would upon leaving face life better equipped and possessed moreover of a better understanding of the folly of entering blind alley occupations which cease when at 16 they are insurable and in consequence they become unemployed."

Regarding the threatened invasion of unqualified and semiqualified teachers to meet the needs of the enlarged number of children of school age Miss Froud said: "We maintain that the only efficient way of dealing with the situation is by admitting married women to the profession. As a matter of fact the authorities will have to do this, at least as a temporary measure. What we, as teachers, have to guard against is the danger that when in a few years time more young people are trained, a ban on married women will be introduced."

CRUDE OIL OUTPUT DOWN

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Crude oil production in the United States registered another downward swing with a loss of 25,260 barrels in the total daily average for the week ended Dec. 28, the oil and Gas Journal says today. The total daily average output was 2,595,320 barrels, compared with 2,620,580 barrels for the previous week.

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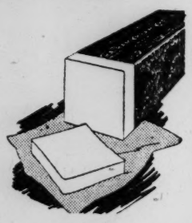
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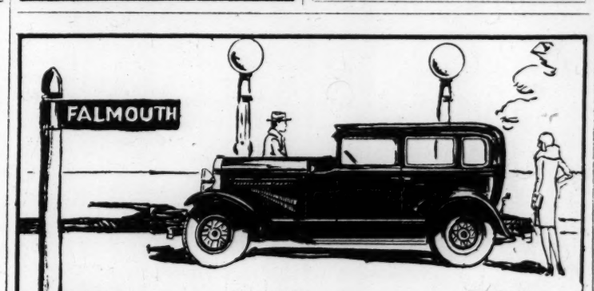

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WOMEN WILLING TO AID HOOVER'S INDUSTRIAL PLAN

Labor Department Bureau Would Promote Unity Between Labor and Capital

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—What the "women's bureau, Department of Labor, is willing to do to help President Hoover's industrial program and to promote understanding among employers and employed" is set forth by Miss Mary Anderson, director of the bureau, in a statement on better bigger industrial co-operation in 1930.

"In the industrial realm, the field of our activities in the women's bureau such efforts are of paramount importance, to guard against damaging cuts in work forces, wages and production," says Miss Anderson. "A stock taking, which necessitates looking both backward and forward, seems advisable, therefore, at the beginning of this year, in order to plan our future course more advantageously.

"During the last few years the tendency toward constructive cooperation of forces, interested from different angles, in improvement of industrial relations, has been slowly taking shape and cutting like a narrow vigorous current across the field of industry.

"Those employers who now aim to look beyond the absorbing activities of their own organizations, to consult with authorities everywhere, to shape their enterprises and advance the interests of their workers accordingly stand out as master builders in the world of industrial affairs. But they need to be multiplied.

Sense of Proportion

"Those employees who, because of their right sense of proportion, can fit their jobs into the growing structure and catch a vision of the purpose of the whole are equally constructive. And to their leadership workers need to respond more fully.

"Those enlightened and forward-looking groups here and there in the country actively engaged in a program of industrial betterment from the standpoint of community interests are like oases of progress on the stretches of uninformed public opinion. A spread of their knowledge and vision is necessary to convert the whole body of consumers into an understanding mass ready to co-operate through the mediums of law, education and pressure of opinion for the future achievement of the most desirable industrial standards.

"Experts who, in their watch towers of research, aloof from everyday business activity, analyze the problems of industrial relations from an impartial viewpoint are like beacon lights. More intensive and extensive investigation on their part is necessary to throw a more penetrating light into the many ramifications which characterize relations between managements, workers and consumers.

Problems of Wage-Earning Women

"Among such influences making for industrial progress are certain fact-finding, educational government agencies like the women's bureau. To study the problem of wage-earning women and make them most effective for the national good is our aim. To make investigations and disseminate authentic information about women workers for use by all interested forces is our task.

"Among the matters calling for immediate serious consideration is the elimination of industrial waste. Irregular employment, unemployment, strikes, lockouts, the failure to safeguard the worker from the detrimental fatiguing effects of intense mechanization and speeding up, and the lack of routing work and of providing conditions and human relations of the right sort all result in industrial waste, far-reaching in effect.

"We advocate, therefore, more extensive application of facts already available, more intensive investigation and more constant use of the conference table to plan for maximum efficiency with minimum human friction. This is the best way to settle, without waste and to the mutual benefit of employers and employees, any disputes that may arise.

"For the coming year we offer the services of the women's bureau for bigger and better co-operation. We hope to be of increasing helpfulness, not only to individual employers and workers, but to that larger and more constructive force—the national system of principles regulating employment."

Agent and Buyer Both to Get Help on Books

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Before signing on the dotted line, the homemaker who has been persuaded by the eloquent book agent to equip her family with a complete library in 10 volumes on easy payments may hereafter say:

"Just a moment, please, while I telephone the public library."

If the agent happens to be selling a set approved in the new "subscriptions book bulletin" of the American Library Association, he may sink back in Mrs. Homemaker's overstuffed davenport content. For the librarian in that case will simply report that the set was favorably reviewed and Mrs. Homemaker can sign up convinced she is going to get her money's worth.

This new service to be launched in January is intended primarily for librarians who seek to buy volumes that will give them the best return for their investment but it is expected to serve teachers and individuals as well. Reviews will represent the judgment not of one critic but of a committee. The National Association of Book Publishers, the Library Association stated, is co-operating.

Confederate Museum Receives Many Gifts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—A scrapbook, kept by Gen. J. E. B. Stuart when he was a cadet at West Point in 1855, has been received by the Confederate museum here, as a gift from M. L. Blumenthal Jr., of Elkins Park, Pa. The book, which contains pressed flowers, pictures and notes in General Stuart's handwriting, was found by Mr. Blumenthal in an antique shop.

A new book on Gen. Robert E. Lee, entitled "Marse Robert, the Knight of the Confederacy," was also received by Miss Susan Harrison, house regent for the museum. The book, which was sent by the author, James C. Young, a New York newspaper man, is an autographed copy. Other interesting gifts recently received by the museum include two files of newspapers published in Virginia in 1860-65, which were presented by Mrs. D. C. Gallaher of Charleston, W. Va., in memory of her late husband, DeWitt Clinton Gallaher.

THANKSGIVING DAY ARRIVES FOR BIRDS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICAGO—Here is good news for birds flying in the neighborhood of Chicago. Free lunches have been spread for them in the Cook County forest preserves and will continue to be provided as long as the snow blankets the ground and cuts off their food supply, the authorities state.

This means that in the 33,000 acres of the preserve pheasants and other winged visitors will find shocks or ears of corn, or sheaves of oats or something else to their liking as long as the ground is white. This big banquet table, it is estimated, will cost not more than $200. Some of the corn is provided by farmer tenants of the forest preserves, who purposely leave it standing in the fields. In other cases it is bought at low prices because the birds are willing to do their shelling and even husking.

Orient Raises Its Eyes

Chinese Boy Students of the Air and Members of the Chinese Aeronautical Association. Left to Right—Hubert Leong, Edward Wong, Robert Yee.

YOUNG CHINESE TAKE TO FLYING TO AID COUNTRY

Hope to Return to China to Promote Aviation in All Its Many Activities

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO—To go to China, to teach aviation, build airplane factories, and develop air lines—that is the ultimate goal toward which 14 Chinese youths of this city have turned their eyes.

They are all members of the Chinese Aeronautical Association of America, said to be the only organization of its kind in the United States. Even their club rooms at 825 Sacramento Street are air-minded. Drawings of planes, aviation magazines, pictures of pilots and model ships give the atmosphere of the hangar. Any afternoon a group of future airmen may be found there poring over periodicals and discussing their plans.

Six of the members have been chosen by a representative of the Chinese Government to become students at the Adcox School of Aviation at Portland, Ore. Only one of the boys is American born. These six students will be among 100 youths of their race who will receive training there at the expense of the Nationalist Government. The boys selected, using their adopted American first names, are: Ralph Chang, Peter Lee, Edward Wong, Herbert Leong, Willie Lew and George Dong.

Most of the members have had more than nine months' instruction as student pilots. There has been no opposition on the part of their parents, the boys say, indicating that the older generations of Chinese are keeping up with the times.

Asked how he likes flying, George Dong, one of the charter members, smiled happily and using the pilot's vernacular, replied, "Ah, it is great fun 'upstairs.'"

And they all nodded with vigorous enthusiasm.

North Carolina Feels Arctic Temperatures

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOUNT MITCHELL, N. C.—Few people think of any part of the south in sub-zero terms, yet during November, North Carolina officially recorded a minimum of 21 degrees below zero. This occurred on the summit of Mount Mitchell, the "Roof of Eastern America," while minimums of two and seven below occurred at other mountain points. Banners Elk, for example, recorded a low mark of seven below, and Highlands of two below.

Interest during this particular "cold wave" centered about Chicago and adjacent territory, where sub-zero temperatures were reported. Yet, in the heart of the south, occurred minimums rivaling far northern sections.

The minus 21 mark was Mount Mitchell's lowest reported at any time, but the records there run back only 10 years, and these omit any January in its entirety and only parts of the months of December and February, because no one remains here all winter. Hence, the weather bureau has no record of temperatures which, in all probability, would run the absolute minimum to a point below that recorded in November.

Orlando Air Meet to Draw Big 'Fleet'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ORLANDO, Fla.—Plans for the largest air meet ever held in this section of Florida are being perfected, the event to occur on Jan. 20, immediately after the closing of the Miami air meet, which will mark the dedication of the new dirigible airport in that city.

An air tour throughout Florida by between 30 and 60 planes and airships, from every part of the country, is being sponsored by the aviation committee of the Florida State Chamber of Commerce, in co-operation with an official of the aviation bureau of the United States Department of Commerce, who is being sent to Florida to plan for this air tour.

The fleet will reach Orlando's Municipal Airport on the afternoon of Jan. 19, participate in an aerial parade and join the aerial maneuvers and races to be held the following day.

$25,000 GIVEN FOR USE IN LITERACY CAMPAIGN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The Julius Rosenwald fund has appropriated $25,000 for use by the South Carolina Department of Education in its literacy campaign, according to a letter received by James H. Hope, superintendent of education.

Payment of the sum, the letter stated, is contingent upon the State appropriating an additional $50,000. The State gave this amount for the purpose last year, Mr. Hope said, and the General Assembly will be asked to make the appropriation again.

DIAMOND TRADE WORK REDUCTION PROLONGED

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM — The Amsterdam Jewelers' Association has voted for the prolongation for another month for the reduction of work in the diamond industry to three days a week.

It was stated that the curtailment had already resulted in a stabilizing of prices. The Dutch merchants express their appreciation at the co-operation of the Antwerp jewelers in helping to steady the diamond market.

FREE EDUCATION IN PROFESSIONS TAKEN AS IDEAL

Sociologist Advises Limiting Number of Students to Actual Needs Shown

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The value of education as a practical training for adult life has been based on a false premise, Dr. Harold F. Clark of Columbia University told the American Sociological Society here.

It has been generally held that education pays, regardless of the kind of education, and that the college-trained man usually has a better income than others. Dr. Clark pointed out in answer to this, that, in general, the man who goes to college has wealthier parents and frequently his higher income is derived from inherited securities or from a "pull."

It will be necessary eventually, he asserted, to train only such men as are actually needed in various lines of work, based upon the exact statistics of needs. This will obviate the overcrowding of certain fields and equal ability will command the same pay in all lines because there will be equal demand for it.

With this, said Dr. Clark, will come complete free education, even in the higher professional grades for the protection of the public because if any line of work commands from the public an especially high price it is to the interest of the public to put more men into the field.

Schools today, he said, are badly overcrowding certain occupations and neglecting others. This is because they lack information on actual needs. Dr. Clark declared that the new type of education may abolish unemployment and poverty.

The widespread belief that depression and inflation are inherent in industry is a fallacy, Dr. Carl Snyder of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York told the same group. Statistical curves throughout American history show an almost uninterrupted growth, with occasional slight variations above and below the line, even in periods of great depression. This shows that these depressions can be traced to credit fluctuations which, in the future, can be controlled by a more enlightened system of banking.

Speaking on the future development of Washington, Charles W. Eliot explained to the sociologists that it would consist of community cells, each cell having from 15 to 20 acres with athletic fields, swimming pools and community buildings serving a radius of about three-quarters of a mile, with auxiliary nuclei of from two to five acres probably about the elementary schools. The central social nucleus is most nearly represented by the common of a New England village.

In the plan for Washington there will be about 25 of the nuclei around which the cells will group themselves. The commission is now trying to determine the natural boundaries of the cells which will be irregular in shape. Under the original checkerboard plan of Washington every street was of equal importance, but this plan must be set aside in favor of certain streets as arteries of traffic and certain ones for quiet residential purposes.

Nation's Trade Abroad Reaches High Record

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—American foreign trade reached new high records in 1929, according to William L. Cooper of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. With adjustments for changed buying power of money, the totals "surpass any attained even during the war and immediate post-war booms," he says. "The figures are issued on the heels of President Hoover's declaration that American business should take up the slack of the stock market crash by increasing foreign trade."

Tentative estimates indicate American exports amounted to $5,300,000,000, a 3 to 4 per cent increase over 1928, imports, $4,450,000,000, an 8 per cent jump, with a favorable balance of $850,000,000. Mr. Hoover's program to increase exports gains interest from Mr. Cooper's statement that the phenomenal export gain in 1929 was confined almost wholly to a tremendous spurt in the first four months and that in remaining months exports fell off. The most conspicuous export gain was in factory products. These are now almost double the 1922 figure and 200 per cent more than in the average immediate pre-war year. Nearly every important class of manufactured goods set a record in 1929, Mr. Cooper states. So vast was the export of machinery that it is now, next to raw cotton, the longest item on the list.

Plans Being Made to Fingerprint Every Automobilist in New York

Detroit Man Invents System to Get Thumb Prints on Documents by Mail—Applications for Licenses May Be Treated to Conform

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—A modern version of "Pudd'n'head Wilson" is unfolding here. Harry B. Douglass, honorary member of the National Identification Association, is working out a system for registering each of the 2,500,000 automobile drivers in New York State by means of fingerprints. For more than two years New York State authorities, who, Mr. Douglass says, have invited him to submit a plan for such a system, have been trying to solve the problem of obtaining through the mails imprints of all who apply for licenses.

Mr. Douglass, who has gained prominence among the fingerprint experts of the United States, has invented a system that he claims makes it possible to apply the fingerprint method to practically every form of certificate, document or permit that is in common usage today. He declares it is designed to check irregularities, ranging from plain forgery to rumrunning and automobile theft.

Mr. Douglass's invention, like most of the devices that have become useful, is simple. It is nothing more than the preparation of a specially treated paper and an invisible ink. With these a finger impression is developed out as quickly and clearly as a photographic image on bromide stock. Incidentally, it has the advantage of not smudging, nor are special appliances needed—two things that have retarded universal application of finger printing, he says.

Early in 1930, Mr. Douglass plans to go to Washington for a conference with President Hoover. Later he is to appear before the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement. He has received a request from W. R. Roberts, secretary of the Michigan Crime Commission, to assist in the framing of legislation intended to deal especially with the automobile in its relation to crime. Also, he stated, his plan fits in with the advocacy of the Carnegie Institute of finger-printing every person in the United States at the 1940 census. Universal adoption of such a system, he declared, would at once cut down crime by 50 per cent.

"The fingerprint has long been recognized as an infallible means of identification, even long before Mark Twain wrote, 'Pudd'nhead Wilson,'" Mr. Douglass said, pointing out that cities and states are rapidly adopting it.

Chinese painters used their fingers as signatures, on their canvases, 400 years B.C. Two centuries later, the system was used to seal letters, messages and documents. There lately has been unearthed in Palestine an image, formed at least 2000 years before the Christian era, and upon the top of this idol's head was the imprint of the makers thumb, used as a trademark.

ANTHROPOLOGISTS ELECT

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. (AP)—The American Anthropological Association, in the twenty-eighth annual meeting here Dec. 30, elected A. M. Tozzer of Harvard University, president.

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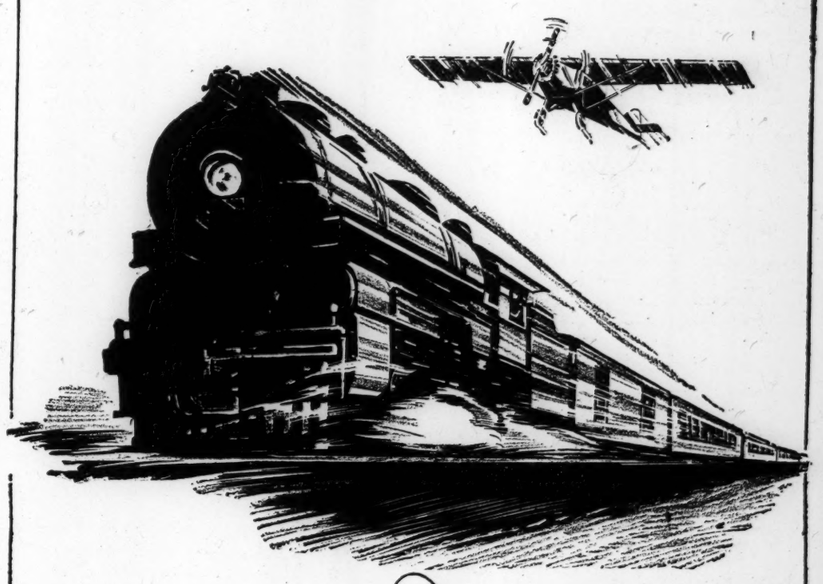

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MORE FACULTY CONTROL URGED FOR COLLEGES

Professors Hear Plea That They Be Put Into Closer Contact With Affairs

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—A plea for a larger measure of control by the faculties of American colleges and universities was made by D. W. Springer, secretary of the Association of Governing Boards of State Universities, in an address before the American Association of University Professors convened in annual session at the University of North Carolina here Dec. 30.

The college teacher, said Mr. Springer, was gravely handicapped in the fullest realization of his abilities and aims by the lack of a direct medium of expression of his views before the governing board of his institution. He advocated a committee of three elected by the faculty and not appointed by the administration for the representation of faculty opinion through the president or dean before the board. Coming from a spokesman for trustees, in whom the final power is lodged by college and university charters, this liberal recommendation was welcomed with warm appreciation by the officers and members of the association.

A similar keynote of the need for closer co-operation between trustees, president and faculty was voiced by Dr. H. W. Chase, president of the University of North Carolina, in his welcome to the delegates. Great praise, he said, was due to the American Association of University Professors in its efforts to bring about a closer sympathy between these three elements in the control of higher institutions. Dr. J. L. McConaughy, president of Wesleyan University, delegate of the Association of American Colleges to the meeting, pointed out the great value of the frequent reports on educational issues prepared by committees of the association and declared that the results of the investigations are of constant aid to college administrators.

The report arousing the warmest and longest discussion was that of the committee on required courses in education presented by Prof. R. C. Flickinger of the University of Iowa. "The vast majority of college and university teachers in other fields," asserts the report, look upon the heavy requirements in professional courses in pedagogy with grave skepticism, since so much of the prospective teacher's time is absorbed in the formal study of methods to the exclusion of other academic subjects. The committee therefore recommended a sweeping investigation to determine whether teaching improves in proportion to the amount of time thus consumed, and the association passed a resolution calling for this investigation.

The association also passed a resolution commending the recent bulletin of the Carnegie Foundation "for its revelation of commercialism and other evils in college athletics."

Prof. W. B. Munro of Harvard University was elected president of the association for a two-year term. Other officers elected were Prof. Hardin Craig of Stanford University and Prof. J. S. Guy of Emory University, vice-presidents; Prof. H. W. Tyler, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, general secretary. It was reported that the membership of the association now numbered more than 8000, which represents a gain of more than 1000 during the past year. The organization has 170 local chapters and members in 250 higher institutions of learning.

George V. Approves New Commissioner

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—King George has approved the appointment of R. T. Jones to be a member of the Royal Commission on licensing for England and Wales, vice A. A. H. Findlay, resigned.

Mr. Jones is the secretary of the North Wales Quarrymen's Union, and a former Labor member of Parliament, and will, says the Home Office announcement, bring to his work on the commission, which is investigation of the drink traffic, not only a knowledge of the trade union point of view, but also personal experience of the conditions in Wales, and knowledge of the Welsh opinion on the subject of the commission's inquiry.

Mr. Jones' appointment will remove the grievance, which has been strongly voiced by temperance and other organizations in Wales, that there was not a single member of the commission with a knowledge of the special position of Wales in regard to licensing. This question was recently raised in the House of Commons by Maj. Goronwy Owen, Liberal member for Caernarvonshire who complained bitterly of the way in which Wales is treated by Parliament.

WILKINS CLAIMS NEW LAND

MONTEVIDEO, Uru. (AP)—The government radio service has announced receipt of a message, Dec. 30, saying that Sir Hubert Wilkins, Australian explorer, had discovered territories previously unknown in his last flight over the southern polar ice cap. The message came from the steamer Melville, which carried the explorer to Deception Island, his base.

PRISON CAMPS IN NEW YORK TO COST $350,000

Roosevelt Will Ask for $1,000,000 to Be Immediately Available

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Convening of the New York Legislature on Jan. 1, with the usual ceremonies, is expected to mark the beginning of a political contest of considerable proportions. Owing to the statewide election in the fall, efforts of Republicans and Democrats will be centered on advancing their particular fortunes. The possibility that Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Governor, may become a leading candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1932 also is receiving Republican attention.

In the background of the legislative moves are definite programs by both parties to strengthen their organizations during the year. Governor Roosevelt, through his sponsorship of the Democratic Union, already is considered to have advanced the idea of party unity, and similar measures are now being taken by the Republican leaders. It is believed that State Chairmen of both parties will be in closer contact with the legislative leaders than in several years.

Mr. Roosevelt will deliver the annual executive's message at the convening of both houses, dealing with general state problems, and on Jan. 2 he will send his special message on prison reform. He has announced he will ask for $1,000,000 to be made immediately available. Of this sum, $350,000 would be used for the construction of five prison camps, to serve the immediate purpose of relieving prison congestion and furnishing prisoners with something to do.

Each camp would house 100 prisoners, in army cantonment fashion, thus relieving the prisons of 500 of their population. One camp would be near the state prison being built at Attica, one in the forest preserve and one at the state stone crusher camp near Syracuse. Two others would be road camps.

Design of the camps has been completed by the Department of Public Works. Colonel William Achesen, chief engineer of the department, said the State has used convicts on roadwork previously with satisfactory results and with the employment of only a few guards. The emergency appropriation will also provide for increasing the prison guards, or formation of a guard corps; for improving rations and clothing of prisoners and for an increase in the corps of state bank examiners.

It is expected the Legislature will remain in session to consider the Governor's emergency message.

New York Theaters

Ruth Draper

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Under the auspices of the Actor-Managers, Inc., Ruth Draper has begun her annual New York engagement, appearing at the Comedy Theater every evening, including Sunday, except Monday and Thursday, with matinées Thursday and Saturday. Miss Draper played for more than three months last season in Manhattan, and this year should duplicate if not surpass that astonishing record for a repertory theater with a company consisting of one woman, who is also her own dramatist.

Miss Draper this year brings a new long number, "Three Women and Mr. Clifford," in three scenes, probably the highest note she has yet touched in the unusual field that she cultivates so successfully. This offering steadily maintains the note of high comedy. With never a hint of artificiality, nor a breath of resort to travesty, Miss Draper draws a full-length portrait of one Mr. Clifford, man of big business, as he appears through the eyes of three women—his secretary, his wife and the other woman.

In the end that Mr. Clifford, who never speaks, is turned inside out with a finesse and thoroughness that makes known all his self-deceiving and self-indulgent thoughts. His secretary probably attains the altitude record for amiability and versatility. She arranges all his private affairs as well as his family duties and his business routine. She buys his wife a birthday present and reminds him of the birthday. She prepares the supper and theater party for him and the other woman. She even arranges for the entertainment of a visiting friend from Idaho so that he shall take only a few minutes of the time of her employer, whom she invests with all her own qualities of efficiency, thoughtfulness and kindness. His wife says his secretary regards him as a blend of St. Francis and Napoleon.

In turn are revealed the bored wife and the footloose other woman, always in their relation to Mr. Clifford, and always on the plane of high comedy. No wonder Miss Draper's friends are urging her to write a full-length play. She has already done so, in essence, in this piece in three scenes. As in her other sketches, she attains to that complete portraiture that results only from mental characterization. Her whole appearance seems to change with each new study, so that when she comes out to acknowledge applause one has to readjust one's attention to the effect that a highly individualized person that was not noticeably Miss Draper has just disappeared through the curtain and Miss Draper herself now comes in.

In "Opening a Bazaar" Miss Draper depicts an English lady of the manor amusingly a-flutter with the trivia of her multiplied concerns for the welfare of her tenants, and ending on a note of normal humanity that dramatizes her audience's responses, and makes her hearers one with her. In "On a Porch in a Maine Coast Village" Miss Draper is again transformed, her face taking on the drawn lines of a woman held fast to the house by a husband who needs her constant care, speaking with tired, level tones through thin lips, her eyes fixed in one spot for long periods and seeing nothing, brooding on the grayness of her life, happy only in the times when she thinks about her son, Harry, who is getting on so well in the employment of a rich family. "The help of the wealthy folks do need a lot of helping," she observes drily. Other numbers on Miss Draper's opening program are "Doctors," a satire on dieting fads, and "At the Pithead," a tragedy in two scenes in the life of a miner's wife.

E. C. S.

King and Dictator Solve Traffic Jam

MADRID (AP)—King Alfonso played the part of a traffic policeman for a little while Dec. 29 with Primo de Rivera, Prime Minister, as his chief assistant. The King and the Dictator quickly untangled a traffic jam which baffled regular policemen.

The King's automobile was caught in a jam on the fashionable Pardo Drive when another car broke down, causing a snarl of automobiles and carriages. The King stepped out and took charge.

Then appeared another volunteer of forceful mien who proved to be the Premier, caught in the same jam. The two gave orders, made signals, and soon restored traffic. They then entered their respective automobiles and resumed their drive.

Turks Seek to Help Preparatory Schools

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BEYOGLU, Turkey—The Ministry of Education is preparing a new law under which children of Turkish nationality will be obliged to attend exclusively Turkish preparatory schools.

Only after the age of 12 will they be allowed to enter foreign schools The law will affect the children of 10,000 Greeks, Armenians and Jews.

TRAFFIC RELIEF RAISING INCOME FROM HIGHWAYS

Survey of Progress in 1929 Shows Recognition of Sound Engineering

Encouraging progress in the reduction of the $2,000,000,000 annual bill for traffic congestion and mishaps in the United States is evident in a review of the year's developments in traffic control, according to Miller McClintock, director of the Albert Russel Erskine Bureau for Street Traffic Research in Harvard University.

There is revealed, he finds, a growing determination to relieve congestion and increase the efficiency of city streets in order to obtain a greater return on the tremendous investment they represent. Substantial progress in this direction is being made through the adoption of sound engineering methods of traffic control.

"Cities all over the country are recognizing that traffic is primarily an engineering problem not to be solved by temporary application of traffic cure-alls and panaceas," says Dr. McClintock. "As a result, there has been less dabbling and more sound engineering progress in traffic control in 1929 than ever before.

"There has been a definite tendency to call a halt to the over-regulation of traffic through haphazard installation and operation of stop and go lights and other signals. There has also been an encouraging movement throughout the country for a better use and timing of existing signals.

"The outstanding development of the year in this respect is the formulation of a uniform signal code by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, governing the installation and operation of every traffic light in the State.

"The new code establishes uniform signals throughout the State, and will eliminate the delays and annoyances caused by unnecessary stop lights by requiring that actual traffic counts show a sufficient volume of traffic to warrant an installation by local authorities.

"The greatest innovation of the year in signal control is the automatic traffic-actuated device. Several types of these subject traffic to minimum delays at intersections where cross traffic is not heavy enough to justify the conventional type of regularly alternating stop and go light.

"Parking is still one of the most mooted aspects of the traffic problem. The success of the "no parking" rule in the Chicago "Loop" district has led to a more open-minded attitude in regard to prohibited parking by business men and motorists alike. There has been no progress whatever in pedestrian control. Los Angeles still remains the best example of any large city which has successfully attempted to control this important source of accidents and congestion.

"Wide recognition of the utility of separated grade intersections for heavily traveled highways promises to exert a far-reaching effect in increasing the speed and safety of travel on principal highways.

"Slow but encouraging progress has been made toward the adoption of the Uniform Vehicle Code and the Model Municipal Traffic Ordinance sponsored by the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety.

"Twenty-three states thus far have enacted legislation based on the Uniform Vehicle Code. Of these, 12 have adopted one or more of the four acts in the complete code."

Baldwin Foresees General Election

LONDON (AP)—Suggestion of a new British general election at a not distant date was made on Dec. 31 by Stanley Baldwin, former Conservative Prime Minister, in a New Year's message to the Primrose League of his party.

He appealed for a year of hard work, "for we do not know how soon we may be again in the turmoil of a general election." He said the Labor Government was encountering increasing difficulties as a result of rash election promises.

The ultimate solution of the unemployment problem, he said, would depend on expansion of trade and development of new markets, the field for that expansion lying in the rapidly developing Empire markets. He declared unemployment was increasing under the present Government.

Picture Loans Made to Popularize Art

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Emulating the example set in Liverpool by the Merseyside Art Circle, of maintaining a circulating library of paintings, the Philadelphia Art Alliance has established a "Circulating Picture Club," by means of which members are able to borrow gallery paintings for temporary hanging in their own homes.

Members of men's and women's clubs, community centers, civic groups, public libraries, country clubs, public and private schools totaling 100,000 have, through their representatives, co-operated in the plan for the general raising of interest in contemporary art.

Miss Clara R. Mason, executive secretary of the Art Alliance, said: "The galleries of the Circulating Picture Club of the Art Alliance have become a mecca for out-of-town visitors. The Art Alliance has become one of the important places in Philadelphia to visit. And their most thrilling discovery with respect to it is that the paintings may be borrowed for a 30-day period and hung upon the walls of home, club or school. Thus membership in the club entitles the selection from the large collection of one painting or two etchings, which may be taken home or retained for a month.

"At the end of the month, if members wish, they may avail themselves of a plan of purchase arranged to suit their pocketbooks; this, however, is not obligatory."

INTERNATIONAL ZINC CARTEL TO BE ENDED

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS — The International zinc cartel is to be dissolved, in accordance with the unanimous vote of the members of the conference here.

The cartel was formed on May 6, 1928, by European producers, and Americans joined the following December. The reason given for the dissolution is that the cartel failed to bring the expected results.

YORKSHIRE WAGES TO BE INVESTIGATED

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Minister of Labor here announces setting up of a court of inquiry to investigate the wages dispute in the Yorkshire woolen and worsted industry.

It is hoped its recommendations may be accepted by both sides as a way out of differences which so far have proved incapable of settlement by private negotiations.

NEW ZEALAND POLICY IN SAMOA TO BE FIRM

WELLINGTON, N. Z. (AP)—Sir Joseph Ward, Prime Minister of New Zealand, said today that the Government would continue a firm policy in the administration of those islands of Samoa which are under its mandate from the League of Nations.

Recent disorders in which one policeman and eight natives were killed would have no effect on that policy.

AIR CARGOES INCREASE

CHICAGO (AP)—National air transport planes carrying mail and air express flew 2,646,966 miles during 1929, an increase of 400,000 miles over the preceding year and carried 2,103,566 pounds of cargo, an increase of almost a million pounds over 1928, officials said Dec. 31.

FLORIDA FRUIT INSPECTION PAYS FOR FIRST TIME

Credit Balance Is Shown After Many Years of Loss in Work

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—For the first time in the history of the State, Florida finished its citrus fruit inspection work this season with a profit, Nathan Mayo, Commissioner of Agriculture, has announced.

In making public the contents of the report of O. G. Strauss, federal inspector in charge of the work, the commissioner said that for the inspection season closing Dec. 1, the State had a credit balance of $4875.05. Deficits in the citrus inspection work were shown during the years 1926, 1927 and 1982 of $66,415.381, $27,288.56 and $9653.21, respectively.

Other comparisons in the report were that the cost of the inspection work this year per box was $.0218, while in 1926 it was $.0472; in 1927 $.0307 and $.0277 in 1928. This year there were 6652 inspection days compared to 8587 in 1926; 7779 in 1927; and 9718 in 1928. For the season just ended a total of 2,935,965 boxes of fruit was inspected. In 1926 there were 2,058,913; in 1927, 3,033,095 and 1928, 3,609,763.

Expenses were reduced 53 per cent this year as compared to 1926, and 51 per cent as compared to 1927 and 1928, or a reduction of $27,216.83 for 1929 from the average of the previous three years, made possible by a rearrangement of inspection territories.

The inspection work this year was carried out in co-operation with the Federal Government. A recent report of Mr. Straus said the fruit has all arrived at the market in excellent condition and that not a complaint of immature fruit had been received. Tangerines were inspected for the first time this year.

The report also said that a total of 14,211 boxes of fruit had been destroyed this year. A movement is on foot in Florida to secure legislative enactment authorizing fruit growers to turn this waste product over to canneries in order that a profit might be realized on what has been wasted.

NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION INCLUDES ALL RANKS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—From the Chief Justice to the most obscure employee of the Government, from the most distinguished foreign representative to the smallest town citizen callers will pass continuously through the doors of the White House to pay their respects to the Chief Executive on New Year's Day. Of course, the calling begins with official formality but it ends with "reception to citizens," which means every one who chooses to go.

At 11 a. m. the President receives his first guests: members of the Cabinet, Director of the Bureau of the Budget, the Diplomatic Corps and the director-general of the Pan-American Union. Ten minutes is allowed for this group to pass through. Then comes the Judiciary, Chief Justice Taft at the head. They have only five minutes. After them come other groups, and finally the citizens arrive.

DR. GREENE PRESIDENT OF HISTORICAL SOCIETY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The American Historical Society has just announced the election of Dr. Evarts B. Greene, professor of history at Columbia University, as president of the organization for 1930. Dr. Greene will succeed Dr. James Harvey Robinson of New York.

Prof. Ephraim Douglass Adams of Stanford University, and Prof. Carl L. Becker of Cornell University were elected vice-presidents, and Prof. Dexter Perkins of the University of Rochester, secretary.

Dismissal of Leland Suit Asked by Fords

PONTIAC, Mich. (AP)—Counsel for Henry and Edsel Ford appeared before Judge Frank L. Covert in the Oakland County Circuit Court with arguments for the dismissal of an amended bill of complaint filed last February by Henry M. and Wilfred C. Leland, asking that the Fords be compelled to pay approximately $6,000,000 to former stockholders of the Lincoln Motor Car Company.

Last February the Michigan supreme court handed down a decision to the effect that Judge Covert erred in denying the motion of the Fords to dismiss the suit at the trial in October 1928, adding that an amended bill of complaint could be filed, which was done. The litigation is an outgrowth of the purchase of the Lincoln plant by the Fords at a receiver's sale, Feb. 4, 1922. Clifford L. Longley, counsel for the Fords, argued that the present bill and the original bill differed greatly in three important respects in so far as they concerned Henry Ford's alleged oral contract with the Lelands to pay all stockholders of the old Lincoln Company. They differed, he said, as to the time the contract was made, as to the parties to be benefitted, and as to the obligations of the Lelands.

41-PASSENGER PLANES TO CROSS CARIBBEAN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Two 41-passenger amphibians, to be used in a 24-hour air service between New York City and Cristobal, C. Z., have just been purchased by Pan-American Airways from the Sikorsky Aviation Corporation of Bridgeport, Conn.

The two planes, which are among the largest ever contracted for by an American company, will cost $125,000 each and are rated as flying boats second only to the Dornier DO-X. The design, known as the S-40, has the approval of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, technical advisor for Pan-American Airways.

PRIZE OF $100 OFFERED FOR PEACE HYMN WORDS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A prize of $100 will be given by the Hymn Society, a national organization of hymn writers and composers, for the best words submitted for a peace hymn.

This is the third hymn contest sponsored by the society. It is its custom, following selection of the winning hymn words, to offer a second prize for a musical setting Hymns must be sent to Miss Caroline B. Parker, 353 Fourth Avenue, New York City, before May 1, 1930.

FRENCH SQUADRONS FOR WEST INDIES

PARIS (AP)—The Council of Ministers has approved the recommendations of the Minister of Marine, Georges Leygues, for the creation of French naval squadrons for permanent duties in the West Indies, off the west coast of Africa, the Indian Ocean, and in the Pacific.

Flying squadrons composed of three units of the Duquesne cruiser type were decided upon.

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Hair Cutting

MANICURING—MARCEL AND PERMANENT WAVING
SHAMPOOING DRIED BY HAND

Room 502, Woolworth Building
Westminster and Dorrance Sts.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Plate Glass Insurance. A new, better and broader policy at lower rates. Our customers will be taken care of as usual. Want to join them?

ROBERT G. HOLT AND ASSOCIATES
FIRE, MARINE AND BURGLARY
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Interiors

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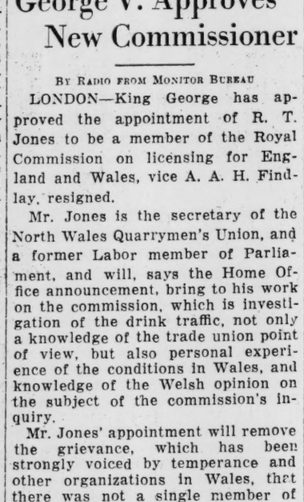

Chiffon Hosiery Special $1.19

Service Weight Hosiery, $1.35 per pair. Two pairs for $2.50.

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SHOE STORE
342 WESTMINSTER STREET
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Select Food
at
Moderate Prices

Plantation 4424

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A Laundry Service
for Every Individual and Family Need

Colonial Laundries

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WOONSOCKET
PAWTUCKET
WARREN BRISTOL

Plants—
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Opposite Christmas Tree on the Mall

Books
Office Supplies
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The Semi-Annual Sale of

Shirts at $1.85
Wool Hose at $1.35
Sweaters at $2.95
Wool Gloves at $1.25

Kennedy's
Westminster and Dorrance St.
PROVIDENCE

Our Annual
DRESS SALE
$15

Hundreds of smart new dresses to brighten every daytime engagement of the New Year!
THIRD FLOOR
Cherry & Webb Co.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Colonial Flower Shoppe

Wide Variety of
Cut Flowers and Plants

16 MARKET SQUARE and
1482 BROAD ST.
Washington Park Section
PROVIDENCE RHODE ISLAND

Important Sales Now in Progress

New Year White Sale Domestics, Linens and Wash Fabrics
New Year White Sale Undergarments
Mark Down Sale Men's Clothing
Mark Down Sale Boys' Clothing
Mark Down Sale Women's and Girls' Coats and Dresses

The Outlet Company

STATION WJAR—PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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TO EUROPE
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Choose your ship carefully. Make half the pleasure of your business trip or tour the voyage itself. These ocean flyers mirror the finest American living standards . . . up-to-the-minute toilet fixtures . . . home-like roominess in staterooms . . . stewards who speak your own language . . . an American cuisine that is a studied art . . . and every diversion known to a sport-loving American.

These fleet Cabin Liners at Low Rates to Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg

PRESIDENT HARDING . Jan. 22, Feb. 19
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT . . Jan. 29
GEORGE WASHINGTON . Jan. 9, Feb. 5
AMERICA . . . . Jan. 15, Feb. 12

TWO 16 DAY WEST INDIES CRUISES
Choose either Jan. 10 or Jan. 28 . . . sail from Philadelphia through 4,317 miles of tropical turquoise seas on the transatlantic liner REPUBLIC . . . visit Nassau, Kingston, Panama and Havana. Only $175 up, including delightful shore excursions. No passports. Write for literature and deck-plan.

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Crepe-de-Chine Dance Sets

Tailored or dainty and frilly made of finest crepe-de-chine. Some with soft ruffles or dainty colored flowers, others alluringly lace trimmed with lace inserts in the brassieres. Pink, peach, sea green, orchid and pale sun color. $1.85 *Specially priced*

THIRD FLOOR

Very Fine Neckwear

Of cobwebby Alencon pattern and fine thread laces—collar and cuff sets, ties and sweetheart sets. Attractive vestees of lace, linen or satin—all manufacturer's samples. 1.50 *Usually 3.00 and 5.00*

STREET FLOOR

Five-Year Diaries

Start the New Year right with an attractive leather or Godey print covered five-year diary with a lock and key to keep your secret thoughts. 2.50 *Regularly 4.50 and 5.00*

STREET FLOOR

Smart New Sweaters

In slip-on with round or V necks or popular coat models—Novelty or tweed effect Zephyr yarn, in Tan, Blue, Green, Copen or Purple. 4.85

STREET FLOOR

Bloomers and Panties

Made of softest finely woven Milanese glove silk. The bloomers have elastic at waist and knee, the panties fitted yokes. Pink and peach 2.35. Vests to match, 1.65. 2.35 *Specially priced*

STREET FLOOR

New Ford Bodies on Display Today for First Time

New
RUSTLESS STEEL

New
STREAMLINES

New
ROOMY BODIES

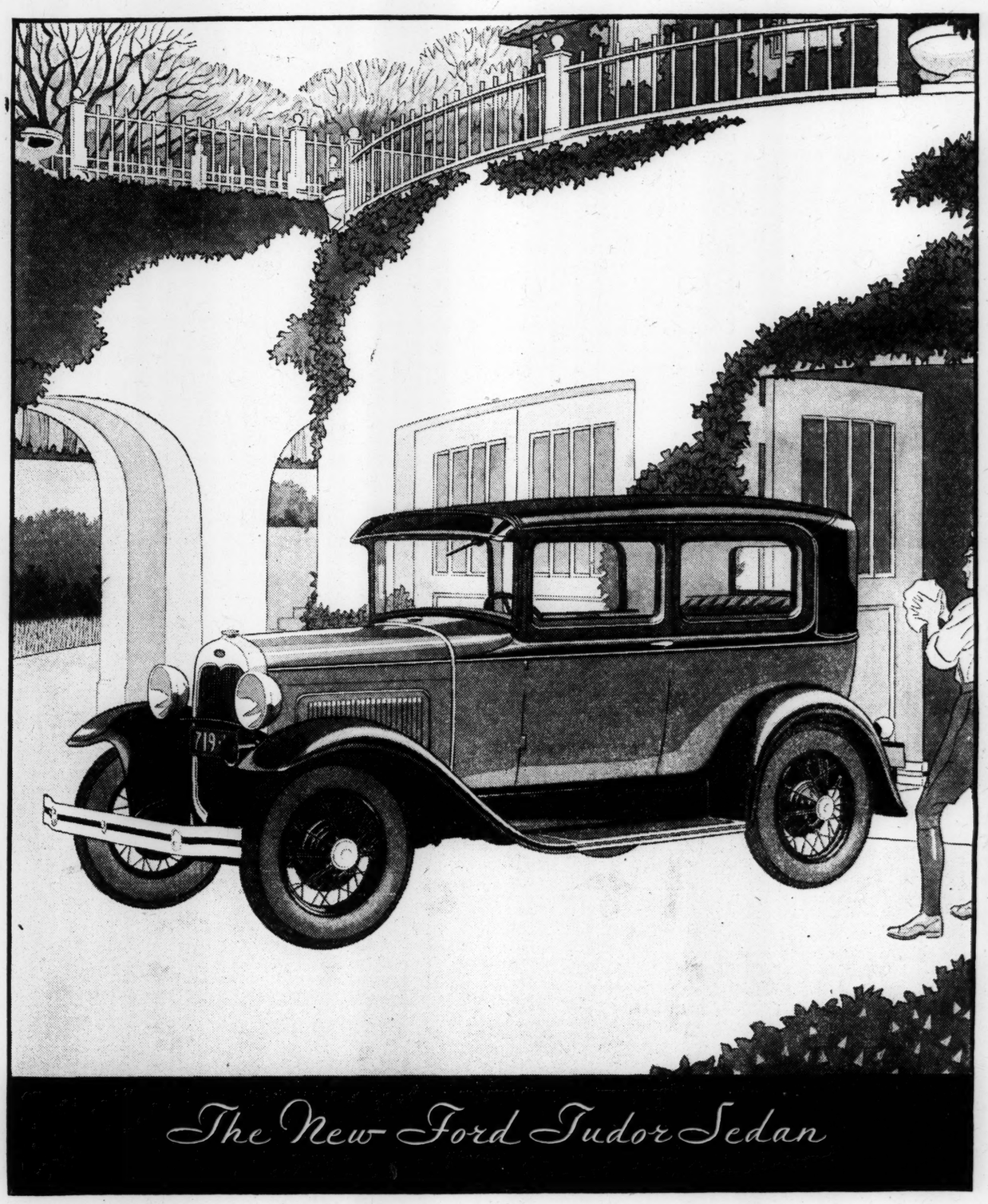
New
LARGER FENDERS

New
DEEPER RADIATOR

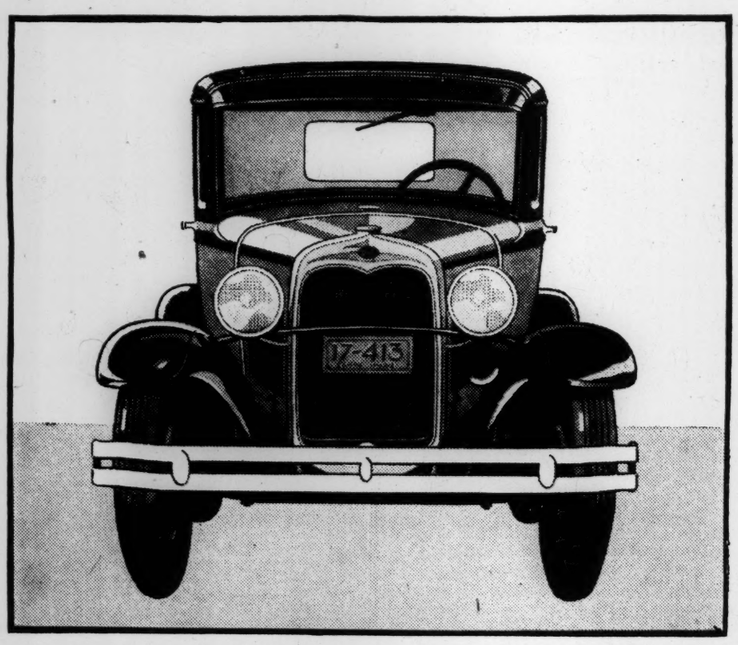
New
SMALLER WHEELS

New
LARGER TIRES

New
COLORS



The New Ford Tudor Sedan



TODAY marks another great forward step in the history of the Ford car. For today the new Ford bodies will be officially introduced and a new beauty brought within reach of every one.

Take a little while today, therefore, to visit the showrooms of the nearest Ford dealer and see these beautiful new Ford bodies. Note the new roomy interiors, the new deeper radiator, the new hood and cowl, the new fenders, the new streamlines, the new wheels and tires, the Rustless Steel used for exposed metal parts—everything that contributes to this new beauty for the new Ford.

To outstanding mechanical performance, the new Ford now adds a new grace of line and contour. To motorists everywhere these new bodies are a further reflection of the Ford policy of constantly improving the car and of giving value far above the price . . . $435 up—f. o. b. Detroit.

In addition to displays by Ford dealers, a Special Showing of the new Ford bodies is being held at the Ford Motor Co., 1001 Commonwealth Ave., Boston

988 ACRES LAID OUT TO RUBBER ON FORD'S LAND

First Year's Requirement Met by Clearing Big Block of Brazilian Jungle

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT — Henry Ford's theory that high wages are fundamental to economic prosperity has been extended from his factories in Detroit to his rubber plantations in Brazil. It is bringing new wealth to a region whose rubber history rivals that of the gold rush of the Yukon.

Mr. Ford has met the requirements on an option of approximately 2,500,000 acres of land along the Tapajos River by clearing and planting 988 acres of jungle land and making of the sparsely settled town of Boa Vista a booming little city of contented workers, officials here report.

The plantation lies 590 miles inland from the Brazilian port of Para, 90 miles above Santarem, and occupies a beautiful site on this mighty river which joins the Amazon at Santarem. There are about 1800 men working. Fully 4200 will be required to carry out the full development.

Formerly the native Brazilian was considered as a serf receiving little or nothing for his services. Today the Ford worker draws over 60 cents a day, and is given his board and room free. The more skilled laborer receives $1.50 a day, while those required in the more exacting duties of rubber production receive as much as $120 per month.

Since $1 a day feeds an entire family in this region, the workmen have risen far above serfdom in the employ of the new company. The workmen are furnished with comfortable houses, equipped with sewers, light, and running water. A general store operated by the company provides merchandise at nominal cost.

All goods are purchased locally in Brazil when possible. This has served to turn the tide of opposition in favor of the Ford industry. Not only do the workmen spend their money largely in Para, but supplies and necessary equipment are purchased of Para houses.

The center of the previous rubber boom was at a town nearly 1000 miles up the Amazon, at a point called Manaos, located on the bank of the Rio Negro, a short distance before its inky-black waters color the pale yellow of the mother stream. That was in 1900. The place was a typical frontier town of adventurers and prospectors and boomers. They arrived by hundreds.

Rubber was being produced in great quantities when the state governments of Amazonas and Para began levying export taxes which were pushed up and up to a level that proved to be disastrous. Then the British obtained seeds of the rubber tree and began experiments which were so successful that soon they had the world's available supply cornered. The rubber industry of Brazil languished and all but expired. The boom towns faded away until now they are but ghost cities of the past, monuments to the greed of the tax collector.

In the face of general opposition to foreign concessions the Fords have succeeded in doing the nearly impossible, officials declare. Disregarding local press attacks the company dug into the job ahead of it and worked so thoroughly and well that when the option expired last July they not only had cleared and planted the required 988 acres but had in readiness for planting an additional 1730 acres.

Unlike the average big company operating a concession the Ford Company wants its neighbors to prosper with it in the development of Brazil's natural resources, officials say. Working hand in hand with the Para Government this development is expected to bring wealth and happiness to all classes of people throughout this rich region. There is no doubt the Ford expansion will bring back the rubber industry to Brazil, in the view of officials.

When the newly planted trees are old enough to tap the exported product will compete with British-grown rubber, with the result, it is expected, that cheaper rubber products will be placed on the market for the motoring public. Coffee and rubber are Brazil's chief products. Should one fail the other would provide sufficient money to keep the wheels of commerce turning.

Already the Ford invasion of the jungle lands has resulted in increased and friendlier interest shown to Americans by Brazilians. This is generally recognized in Para and Rio and Henry Ford is given the credit for this change of feeling, according to officials in touch with the situation."

Polishing Ton of Glass for Telescope Takes Years, Astronomers Are Told

How the surface of a glass disk weighing a ton is polished to microscopic accuracy for use as a reflecting mirror in the 70-inch telescope for Perkins Observatory, Ohio Wesleyan University, was described by J. W. Fecker, president of the Brashear Optical Company, Pittsburgh, before the American Astronomical Society, meeting at Harvard University.

This disk, the first of its size ever produced in the United States, and the third largest ever made, came from the plant of the Bureau of Standards over a year ago as a rough cart wheel of flawless optical glass, with the imprints of the fire brick still on its edge, from the special furnace in which it was slowly cooled for eight months from a temperature of 2400 degrees.

At this point, although the achievement of this 2500-pound block of perfect glass was hailed as a monument to American engineering skill, the most painstaking part of the process was yet to come. The grinding and polishing of this rough, flat disk has already taken over a year, and the convex surface has not been started. Mr. Fecker estimates that 1600 hours were required for only the final polishing of the flat surface, now complete.

Constant care must be taken, Mr. Fecker said, in order to prevent the development of cracks which would shiver the fragile mass into fragments. The surface must be polished to an accuracy which allows no variation of over 1-250 of an inch.

Frederick Slocum, director of the Van Vleck Observatory, Middletown, Conn., reported that probabilities of fair weather during the total eclipse of the sun in 1932, when the pathway of totality will pass over New England, have been computed as 52 per cent in the Maine inland. Observations from a wide variety of stations in the area have been compiled for the setting up of apparatus in the most-favored locations for viewing the eclipse.

The summit of Mount Washington has been found undesirable for observations, due to the prevalence of clouds during the months of August and September, when the eclipse is to occur. The best points for observations, according to present indications, will be in the neighborhood of Fryeburg and Brunswick, Me.

Determination of the mass of double stars occupied several papers in the morning session. This astronomical phenomenon, found in one out of every three stars, is throwing new light on questions of velocities and composition of the stars under present research.

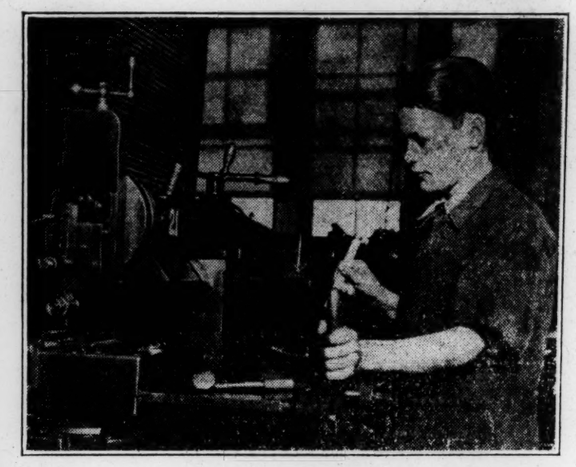
McLEAN NOT TO RUN AGAINST SIMMONS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Angus W. McLean, Governor of North Carolina from 1925 to 1929, will not be a candidate for the United States Senate in 1930 against Furnifold M. Simmons, according to his own public statement.

Mr. Simmons was one of the two Southern Senators who declined to support Alfred E. Smith in the 1928 campaign. There has been and will be no official move to bar him from participation in the 1930 primary, when his successor will be chosen. While he has not announced formally, it is taken for granted he will be a candidate.

Boys in Boston Public Schools Learn How to Handle Machines



Students Spend Hours Before Drill and Lathe Surrounded by Whirring Wheels and Slapping Belts to Earn Diploma in Trade Most of Them Follow

When Boston's Department of Education needed some new lamps it ordered them to be made according to definite specifications from one of its own schools. The order was placed as though with a factory, and it was treated in the same businesslike way. Those lamps are now being turned out regularly for delivery to the department from the Hyde Park High School.

The school in question looks like an unusually fine, modern academic institution. It has marbled walls and Gothic vaultings; classic statuary and an auditorium supplied with soft upholstered chairs; Latin quotations and endless tomes on history.

Yet, down under all this academic splendor are busy rooms filled with ordered row on row of drills and lathes; forges, punches, hammers; drafting room and wood shop; a forest of leather belts, the smell and shine of clean oil on burnished parts; the song of the lathe as it bites its shining, vanishing line around some metal; the hiss of something being tempered from the furnace.

And around these machines, tending, feeding, cleaning them, are rows of healthy looking boys, dressed for their work, but in no way less worthy in appearance than their more intellectually minded brothers and sisters who are reading a few yards above their heads.

Boy Gave Idea for the Plan

It all started back in 1908. James C. Clarke was in charge of the workshop of a boys' reformatory. A family of visitors were being shown the establishment. One was a young boy. As they were about to leave the shop he turned back and with tears in his eyes said:

"It doesn't seem right that a boy has to be bad to enjoy all this."

That gave Mr. Clarke his idea. He took it to the Board of Education and was soon established with a few machines in the basement of a grade school. The authorities were dubious. But in 1912 they recognized the value of his work to the extent of sending him to the Hyde Park High School to develop his idea with boys who were ready to step out into life.

It has always been a problem in our school system to provide for the boy who fails to merit promotion each successive year. For him the academic system of schooling is not fitted. Also there are boys who can do the academic work, but whose life work will be along mechanical lines. As soon as both of these groups attain the legal minimum of schooling they promptly leave and enter some phase of mechanical industry.

Both of these groups are provided for in Mr. Clarke's system.

When Mr. Clarke went to the Hyde Park school in 1912 he organized his department on a five-year basis. The first year to be spent in studies, for the most part connected with the mechanical sciences. These are continued during the first four years

Work Is Well Distributed

But during the second, alternate weeks are spent full time in the school shops and during the third and fourth in regular commercial shops and factories scattered throughout the city. The fifth year is spent full time in the outside shops after which a diploma is awarded.

The first class graduated in 1917. Since then 150 boys have received diplomas from the department. Of those with whom contact has been maintained 75 per cent are still working in the industry for which they were trained. Of the remainder most are in closely allied trades or in general mechanical work. 28 per cent have risen to positions and salaries equivalent to that of a foreman, or better.

That is the record which was achieved at the old school and with cramped facilities. Less than a year ago the new school was completed and the co-operative industrial course established in its present fine quarters. There are 232 boys enrolled now, of whom 75 are in the first year and 61 in the second. In Boston alone there are now five different schools operating on the co-operative plan. Nineteen states in the Union and Hawaii have tried the system.

Christian Scientists Ask Change in Act

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—Representatives of the Christian Science churches of British Columbia met the Provincial Government here to urge amendments to legislation governing the practice of medicine. They stated that under some clauses of the Medical Act the practice of medicine might be construed as including the practice of Christian Science practitioners and healing prayer.

This, it was explained, was highly undesirable, as the practice of medicine under the law was strictly limited to those skilled in materia medica and licensed as medical doctors. New legislation covering the work of Christian Scientists was advocated.

The Government promised to give these proposals full consideration in preparing for the next session of the Legislature.

Justice Lee, Idaho, Backed for I. C. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—William E. Lee, Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho, is under serious consideration by President Hoover as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission to succeed Johnston B. Campbell, whose resignation is effective Jan. 6. Announcement of Mr. Lee's appointment is expected soon by those supporting him. He was indorsed to the the President Dec. 31 by the Idaho congressional delegation. He is expected to win support from members of Congress from other states of the West, including Oregon and Washington.

The old controversy among railways over the long and short haul enters into the appointment of a successor to Mr. Campbell. Mr. Campbell came from Spokane, Wash., and was regarded by the intermountain states as their friend on the commission in the dispute over long and short hauls by railroads.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Robert M. Jones, chancellor of the Knoxville Chancery Court, whose nomination for Interstate Commerce Commissioner was sent to the Senate by President Hoover before the holidays, declined the appointment on Dec. 31. He said he could not accept, "even if confirmed by the Senate."

New York Mayor Firm on Pay Rise

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—After hearing the proposed salary increases of $60,000 a year for the eight members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment denounced as "a violation of the spirit of the law," Mayor Walker announced that he would approve rises, nevertheless, the bills to become effective Jan. 1.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Jewish leader, declared it "a morally unfit thing to do," and characterized the position of the Mayor and his colleagues as "lamentable and abhorrent." Other opponents of the bills were representatives of the Citizens' Union, the Women's City Club and the League of Women Voters.

The proponents of the pay rise included the Downtown Businessmen's League, which held that the Mayor's salary should be $75,000 a year; the Greater New York Taxpayers' Association and the East Side Chamber of Commerce.

FIRE SWEEPS THEATER; 69 LOST IN SCOTLAND

PAISLEY, Scot. (AP)—At least 69 persons, most of them children, perished Dec. 31 in a fire which swept through a motion-picture theater here. A holiday program which included a film entitled "The Crowd," was in progress.

Constables and civilians, driven back by heavy clouds of smoke, donned improvised gas masks and heroically assisted in making many rescues. The fire started in the operator's box and sped rapidly through the crowded auditorium.

CLEANERS GET PROFESSOR TO UMPIRE TRADE

University of Chicago Man to Be Landis of Chicago Pressing Industry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Out of racketeering and violence, gangster influence and lockout has come an industrial government for one of the most troubled lines of business here. After eight weeks of negotiations, a college professor has been named to administer the organized dry cleaning and pressing industry in Chicago.

All questions relating to wages, hours and working conditions upon which employers and unions cannot agree will be decided by this outside arbiter. The professor is made "impartial chairman" of the industry. His word will be "final and binding." His salary and expenses are to be paid by both sides.

Prof. B. M. Squires of the University of Chicago has been agreed upon. He comes to this new post with much experience of the kind needed, for he is doing similar work in the local clothing market. In this he is chairman of the board of arbitration for the manufacturers of men's clothing and the union.

The significance of the settlement is heightened by the spectacular career of the cleaning and dyeing industry at Chicago during the last few years. This has ranged from racketeering developments which gained national notoriety to the building of a union dry-cleaning plant, the largest in the city, through which employees would have competed against their employers.

The agreement names Professor Squires as inpartial chairman "with authority to advise the parties hereto on all matters affecting the cleaning and dyeing industry." It says he shall advise in relation to the drafting of an agreement covering wages, hours and working conditions and shall "decide all questions in relation to the drafting of such agreement upon which the parties themselves cannot agree."

The plan of an impartial chairman was brought into the conferences by Victor A. Olander, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, who directed the negotiations for the union side.

"The highest type of arbitration, mediation and conciliation methods is now established as a permanent feature of the cleaning and dyeing industry of the Chicago area," he said in comment on the settlement.

"The employers and the workers in the cleaning and dyeing industry of Chicago have now met the racketeering charges which have been hurled at them in the past by setting up the finest type of collective agreement known to American industry and selecting as leader and administrater of that agreement the most outstanding figure in American industrial relations, Dr. Squires."

TWO POLICEWOMEN GO TO ALEXANDRIA

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Two policewomen — members of the Women's Auxiliary Service—are leaving London shortly to take up duties at Alexandria, Egypt. J. H. Hayes, in a message to the Policewoman's Review, says: "I am glad that policewomen are to be tried at Alexandria and I wish the venture every success. I am sure those selected for the job will do much in the way of enthusiasm and character to insure women police as a permanent feature of the Egyptian police administration."

Another supporter of women police, Miss Pictor Turbervill, writes: "I have watched the work and growth of women police during the last 10 years, and am more certain each year of the importance of their work and the necessity of having them in the force."

Regional Planning Renewed at Niagara

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—While planning for the future growth of the metropolitan area around Buffalo and Niagara Falls has been delayed for more than a year, due to unwillingness of the Board of Supervisors to continue appropriations, the Niagara Frontier Planning Association has decided to continue its efforts as a publicity and educational organization and to further regional development schemes.

Meanwhile, there are indications that Buffalo city planners will attempt to extend the scope of their activities to take in a ring of territory adjacent to Buffalo and that the regional planning association may be able to stimulate interest in eventual renewal of inter-county planning.

The planning association is linked up with the Niagara Frontier Bridge Commission, which is about to recommend expenditure of several millions for two bridges connecting Grand Island with the mainland.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE ASSETS

NEW YORK—American Telephone & Telegraph Company statement as of Sept. 30, 1929, shows total assets of $2,437,405,415 and surplus of $353,933,376, compared with $2,213,327,685 and $317,405,415 respectively Dec. 31, 1928.

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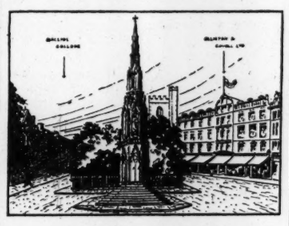
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HOLLOWAY: 82 Seven Sisters Rd.
ILFORD: 92 High Road.
ISLINGTON: 15-17 High St.
KINGSTON: 69-71 Clarence St.
PECKHAM: 54 Rye Lane.
STRATFORD: 30 Broadway.
TOTTENHAM: 480 High Rd.
WOOLWICH: 32-34 Hare St.

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BELFAST: 39 Ann St. 29 North St.
BIRMINGHAM: 147 New St. 84-85 High St.
BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 64 & 66 Deansgate.
BRADFORD: 8 & 10 Manchester Rd.; 26 Kirkgate.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BURNLEY: 85a St. James St.
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHESTERFIELD: 12 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 25 & 26 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row.
DERBY: 14 & 16 St. Peters St.
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DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
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NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
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SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 83-85 The Moor
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St.
SOUTH SHIELDS: 37½ King St.
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 48-49 High St. West; 3-4 Fawcett St.
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BRITISH LEAGUE DECRIES AFRICAN SLAVE SYSTEM

Men Freed, but Women Remain in Bondage, Speakers at Conference Declare

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"I have been living in the comfortable belief that slavery, in any really serious form, did not exist," said Mrs. Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence at a recent meeting called by the Women's Freedom League.

Many people, she said, had of late been stirred by the discovery that all was not well with the conditions under which certain colored people were living and working; but few of them realized that a still more horrible form of slavery existed in the bondage endured by the women of the colored races, who were literally enslaved by those very men on whose behalf people were attempting to abolish the evils of forced labor.

Miss Nina Boyle said that in every part of Africa the native women were regarded, and regarded themselves, as legitimate chattels which were purchasable and inheritable, by men. Once a child had been bought from her father, she was the property of her purchaser and the legal inheritance of his heirs, who inherited also her children.

In 1925, Miss Boyle said, 56 national representatives at Geneva had signed a slavery convention which indorsed and consolidated all previous agreements and conventions of that nature. That convention defined the word slavery as "the status of a person over whom all or any of the powers attaching to the rights of ownership are exercised," and it bound its signatories to abolish slavery in all its forms.

"It seems," she continued, "that the word 'person' is not intended to include women; men are to be rescued from slavery in all its forms, but these very men are to be allowed to continue the evil practice of possessing their own women in a state of slavery."

Miss Boyle said that a girl child was often pledged before she was born, and, once paid for, there was no retreat for her from the position in which she found herself. She had literally no free will and no choice of her own, and no power of escape from the most brutal discipline and punishments. "The powers attaching to the rights of ownership are so rigid that, if the price of the daughter be not paid, the father can take the girl away from her purchaser and, even if she has children, trade her to another man."

The common law operating over the greater part of the Union—excluding the Transkei or Native Territories, and the native code area of Natal—established the rights of majority at 21. This liberty was, however, denied to women, and in 1915 Lord Buxton had signed the Native Women Restriction Act of Basutoland, by means of which any woman who crossed into Natal or the Orange State to escape from her purchaser committed an illegal act and could be recaptured by the police and subjected to a three-months term of imprisonment.

"These things must be understood by the people of the white races," Miss Boyle said. "So many of the horrors of native Africa have been compelled to disappear that surely this horror can disappear too."

British Communists Show Large Decline

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Communist Party in Great Britain has been holding its annual congress at Leeds, Yorkshire, and it is apparent that the past year has shown a further serious decline in its membership. The actual figures did not transpire, but one of the speakers mentioned the fact that the London membership, which is about 900, is nearly one-half of the total, while that of the second largest center, Newcastle-on-Tyne, is "not one-ninth" of London's. Thus, the total for England, Scotland and Wales may be put at 2000, as compared with 3500 in January, 1929; 7377 in October 1927, and 10,000 in September 1926. The last figure was just 4000 above the number for April, 1926, the sudden jump having been one of the aftermaths of the general strike.

Following orders from Moscow Inkpin, Rothstein and Wilson have disappeared from the executive. The new British "political bureau" is to consist of Harry Pollitt, W. Gallagher, J. R. Campbell, Arthur Horner, Bell and Cox plus three members "with good party records" from the factories and three more from London. Pollitt, the best known of these, is a boilermaker who stood against Ramsay MacDonald at the last election and forfeited his electoral deposit as he polled less than one-sixth of the votes. The actual figures were Mr. MacDonald 35,615, Mr. Pollitt 1431.

In explaining to the Leeds congress the "new line" policy for Britain decided on at Moscow, Mr. Pollitt described Mr. MacDonald and his followers as "Social Fascists" who were "the allies of capitalist rationalization" and were in a fair way to become "the butler's party."

The methods of procedure laid down for the future (on the instructions of Moscow) include an attempt to "canalize the disillusionment of the workers with the Labor Party." Attempts to disrupt the Labor Party from within are to be abandoned, and every attempt will be made to create Communist "cells" in every factory in the country.

BLACKWELL MOOR TO RETAIN ROCKERY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUXTON, Eng.—Through the interest of flower and nature lovers, a tiny rockery that the law would have removed from the roadside at Blackwell Moor, near here, has been given a reprieve, and its charming little cameos of brightness and beauty in the blossoming seasons will continue to greet the passing motorist and pedestrian.

The rockery was built in front of a Royal Automobile Club patrol box on the road between Buxton and Bakewell by J. W. Peacock, who transformed an unsightly grass area into a little rockery, gay with various flowers; but the law, in the form of the county authorities, put forth the order that the rockery must perish.

Mr. Peacock had other ideas, and scores of motorists signed a petition protesting against the removal of the rockery. Later, when the National Society for the Preservation of the Countryside intervened, with the consequence that the wayside garden has been spared.

Danish Motor Works Run 24 Hours Daily

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN — The unprecedented all-world demand for the Burmeister and Wain Diesel motor makes it necessary for this large concern to work constantly throughout the 24 hours with three shifts, and it has now been compelled to add another big factory to the one at Christianshavn.

The large shipbuilding hall at the discontinued yard of the Copenhagen Floating Dock & Shipbuilding Company, at their Southern Yard has been lying idle since Burmeister and Wain took over the concern, and this will now be transformed into a huge Diesel motor factory. It is proposed to make all the auxiliary Diesel plant needed for the large motors, motors for smaller vessels and fishing vessels and railways at the new shop, which has been filled with a magnificent plant of hundreds of machine tools, and where several thousand hands are about to be employed.

The large Diesel motors will be confined to the old factory at Christianshavn. At the same time the Aker Engineering Company, Oslo, has greatly extended its works so as to increase the production of Diesel motors under royalty to Burmeister and Wain.

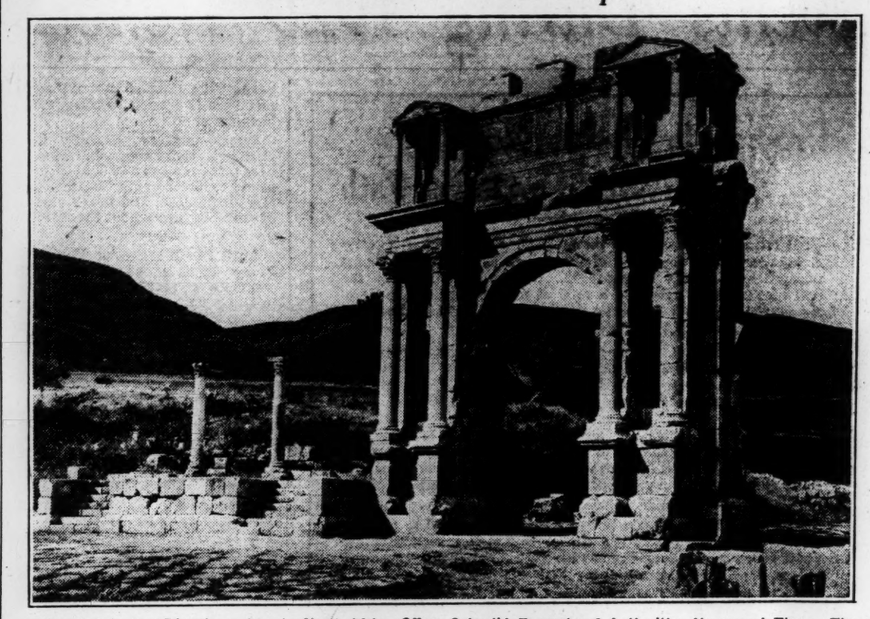
ENGLISH GIRL TAKES HARBOR MASTER POST

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PAIGNTON, Devon—Miss Stella Gale has been appointed harbor master of Paignton. She is the only woman in England to hold this position, it is claimed.

She has a wide knowledge of engineering and seamanship having been employed in her father's engineering company for four years and being a member of the crew of the Torbay racing yacht, Bluebird.

Africa Acclaims Roman Emperor



Triumphal Arch at Djemila, in Algeria, North Africa, Offers Splendid Example of Antiquities Uncovered There. The Arch Was Erected to the Emperor Caracalla.

Fresh Discoveries of Roman Antiquity Continue to Come to Light in Algeria

North Africa Forges to Front as Field for Archæological Research—Excavations Cast Brighter Light on History of Area

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALGIERS—Algeria is covered, as it were, with Roman ruins. One may assert that hardly a month, a week, passes but some new valuable find takes place, thus throwing a fresh light on ancient African history.

For this reason this part of north Africa has been called one of the most wonderful fields for archæological research to be found in the world.

Most of the ruins still lie buried, though those unearthed in the past 40 years show how great was the power of Rome in that part of her vast empire.

Cherchell, on the Algerian coast, for instance, boasts large quantities of relics, many varieties of Greco-Latin inscriptions and fragments of sculpture. Here was discovered, some years ago, a magnificent marble statue of Venus, now in the Louvre at Paris.

This small French sou-prefecture was once the center of a Phœnician colony, and afterward became the capital of the Cæsarian Mauritania, under the name of Julia Cæsarea. By that time numerous public buildings were erected, whose fine remains appeal to the imagination of all tourists.

Not far from there on the seacoast lie the ruins of Tipaza, the largest Christian community in the Roman days.

In the department of Constantine—the Numidia of the ancients—one finds Thagaste, where Saint Augustine, then the most outstanding figure of the Christian religion, was born in 354. Some miles away lie the ruins of Madaura, the native land of the Roman writer Apuleus, and where Augustine taught before his departure for Carthage.

The most remarkable Roman cities, however, are Timgad and Djemila, both lying amidst the most beautiful setting in the world. Timgad is called the "African Pompeii," because of the extent and importance of its ruins. Situated in a bare and lonely plain, at the foot of Mt. Aures, this "colony" remained for centuries.

Timgad lies some 16 miles from Batna, on the way from Constantine to Biskra. The town was founded, in the reign of Trajanus, as a check to the frequent inroads of barbarian tribes from the surrounding mountains.

Owing to its magnificent water supply, the city quickly flourished, but under Emperor Constantinus, religious disputes and internecine warfare weakened the military strength of Timgad and led to its ultimate capture by the Vandals.

After the destruction of the town by the Berbers, it was rebuilt by a lieutenant of the great Belisarius, and retained something of its former prosperity till the tide of the Muhammadan invasion finally extinguished it.

The excavations, begun in 1880, have caused Timgad to be an object of absorbing interest to archæologists and travelers alike. The splendor of its buildings testified to the high standard of civilization to which Rome attained in Africa. Many of the remains are in the same state as they were in the days of the early inhabitants, as, for instance, wheel tracks still visible on the pavement of the main street.

Among the numerous monuments still standing, a triumphal arch, dedicated to Emperor Trajanus, may be specially mentioned, a subterranean water system (still in use), a market place with its stone tables, the theater, the forum, public bath and a municipal library.

Timgad, founded by soldiers, was, above all, a military station—there, everything looks massive and imposing. Djemila on the contrary (the Cuicul of the Romans), lying also in a lonely plain, north of Sétif, is thought to have been a social center, where the rich inhabitants of Cirta (Constantine) liked to sojourn.

Illiteracy Wanes Among Portuguese

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LISBON — Portugal's statistical report for 1928 contains interesting information which affords a fair insight into general conditions in this country.

From the perusal of the report much can be learnt about the trade movement, population, emigration and other important subjects. Illiteracy, one of the chief drawbacks to social progress, is seen by the figures given to be on the wane. The percentage of illiterates, which in 1920 was 80 per cent, has dropped in 1928 to 70.89. Of a population in Lisbon of 530,654, says the report, 332,278 can read and write and the same is registered of over half the population of Oporto, called "Portugal's Northern Capital which is 215,625.

The entire population of Portugal and its islands of Madeira and Azores was in 1928 6,080,155.

There are in Portugal and the islands 7489 primary schools, of which 6975 are open and 514 closed. The number of teachers is 8555 and that of pupils 321,234. In the 33 lyceums and higher colleges of Portugal there are 12,128 students registered.

Figures continue to stress the usual excess of imports against exports. In 1928 the former show 2,682,893,528 escudos (about $134,144,676) and the latter 1,028,284,353 escudos ($51,414,217).

During the same year 9549 vessels representing 26,116,204 tons entered these ports, 9467 ships aggregating 26,116,202 tons left them. The port of Lisbon held the foremost place in this traffic, 2625 vessels having called there.

Popularity of English Bible Considered Reason for Scottish Language Decline

President of Scots' Vernacular Association Traces Beginnings of Tongue and Analyzes Influence of Burry Language on Modern Speech

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH — Undoubtedly one important cause of the Scottish language decline, said Sir Joseph Dobbie, president of the Scots Vernacular Association, here recently, was that the authorized version of the Bible was written in standard English.

It became in Scotland the one book constantly studied and consequently a propagandist of the English language. The Union of the Kingdoms was also an important cause of the decline of the native tongue. The removal of the Court from Edinburgh was followed by a general exodus to London. Intercourse between Scotland and England became more frequent, and Scottish authors began to write for English audiences.

Sir Joseph said that it was generally acepted that the term "Scots" when first applied to a language described the vernacular of the Celtic region of Scotland. Till about the thirteenth century "Scots" meant in the Lowland vernacular and in official writing "the Gaelic speech." The Lowland Scots spoke "Inglis," and the frequent use of "Southroun" for Englishman showed how unwilling the Scots were to identify "Inglis," the name of their tongue, with the country of England. It was only after Lowland Scots had come to be recognized as the Scottish national language that the Celtic tongue had to surrender the name "Scots" and to pass as the "Gaelic."

About the middle of the thirteenth century the Scots language embraced the Anglo-Saxon vocabulary, which was then spoken throughout Mid and North England—and that was "Early English." While standard English in the course of its development from Early English borrowed more and more from other sources and discarded much of its Anglo-Saxon vocabulary, Lowland Scots had preserved nearly all that it drew from Anglo-Saxon sources, and might well claim to be the purer English of the two.

It was asserted by literary experts that in the writings of Chaucer there were 6000 words now obsolete in England, and that about 3000 of these were recognized by Scots as part of their vernacular. It had been estimated that one-fifth of the Early English found in the Scottish language was now displaced in standard English by words from other sources. They could claim, therefore, for the Scottish tongue that it remained enriched by the retention of an extensive Anglo-Saxon vocabulary which had been gradually eliminated from standard English while it had drawn further strength from other sources—in particular, Celtic, Scandinavian and French.

PILCHARD INDUSTRY IN B. C.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Twenty-three plants, with an investment of $2,500,000, are now engaged in converting pilchard fish caught off the west banks of Vancouver Island into edible meal and oil, according to Board of Trade figures. The tonnage caught this year was 80,000, and the value of oil and meal nearly $2,000,000. The industry has developed in recent years.

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Chronology of Outstanding Events During 1929 Reflects Progress of World

NATIONS MARCH TOWARD PEACE AND PROSPERITY

Major Occurrences of Year Show Marked Advances in Many Fields

Statesmen forging a stronger chain of world friendship, aviators soaring to new heights, business men laying the basis for a more stable prosperity and astronomers penetrating new depths of the sky in their quest for knowledge—these are but a few of the events in the panorama of 1929.

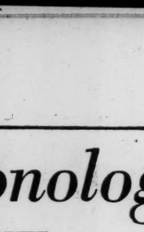
Outstanding occurrences throughout a widespread field are included in the following chronology, recording accomplishments of the year—milestones of the past which mark the way toward the greater accomplishments of tomorrow:

January

Jan. 1—Germany shows signs of definite economic recovery, according to S. Parker Gilbert, agent general for reparations. He reports that the country is in a position to continue its payments under the Dawes plan.

Jose Marie Moncada, Liberal, is inaugurated as President of Nicaragua. In his inaugural address he thanks the United States for its supervision of the Nicaragua election, said to have been held with the least disturbance in many years.

Jan. 2—Astronomy stretches its arms for additional millions of miles to include previously undiscovered galactic universes, the location of which was reported to the American Association for the Advancement of Science by Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard College Observatory of Cambridge, Mass. New observations, he said, also had made it possible to time the rotation of the galactic universe of 10,000,000,000 stars, of which the earth and sun are a part. It was found to complete a revolution in space once in every 300,000,000 years.



HARLOW SHAPLEY

A convention for the preservation of Niagara Falls is signed by representatives of the United States and Canada.

Jan. 3—Amnesty to all rebels in Mexico who will lay down their arms is offered by President Portes Gil. He also promises a grant of land to those who will become farmers.

The New World agrees to arbitrate instead of fight. A draft treaty of arbitration has been adopted by the Pan-American Arbitration Conference embracing all the republics of the Western Hemisphere.

A protocol of conciliation ending the lengthy territorial dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay is signed by representatives of the two countries.

The Seventieth Congress of the United States reconvenes after a holiday recess.

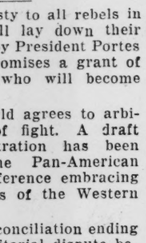
Jan. 6 — Herbert Hoover, as President-elect of the United States, arrives at Hampton Roads, completing the first official tour of South America to be made by a President-elect or President of the United States. He visited 11 nations during a seven weeks' tour.

Jugoslavia becomes a dictatorship. King Alexander suspends the constitution, dissolves the municipal council, and assumes complete personal control of the Government, ending a series of ministerial crises.

The monoplane Question Mark ignites the fuse that sets off a long series of refueling endurance flights. It establishes a record of 150 hours, 40 minutes, and 15 seconds in the air in the course of an experiment sponsored by the United States Army. This exceeds the previous endurance records of every type of aircraft, including airships.

Jan. 9—Air mail service from the United States and Cuba is opened with Porto Rico, Haiti, San Domingo, Nassau and the Bahamas.

Jan. 11—Prof. Albert Einstein announces a new theory, supplementing his revolutionary treatise on "relativity," in which he defines a uniform law as the fundamental to which both gravitation and electromagnetism may be reduced. The new contribution of the eminent physicist-mathematician is hailed in natural scientific circles as an important step in hitherto baffling efforts toward the reduction of all natural phenomena to a single field of theory.



ALBERT EINSTEIN

Arrangements to radiocast the inaugural ceremonies in Washington March 4 move toward definite consummation to enable the entire Nation to "listen in."

Jan. 12—An "intellectual stock taking," intended to illuminate the thought of the world—to scan men's relationship to their environment and to make the world a better place to live in—was announced as an international project by the American Philosophical Society located in Philadelphia, Pa.

A railroad train runs underneath a mountain with the opening of the Great Northern Railway's eight-mile electrified tunnel beneath the Cascade Range 100 miles east of Seattle, Wash. It cost $14,000,000 and required three years to build.

Jan. 15—The United States Senate ratifies the Pact of Paris without reservations.

Jan. 17—A. S. Eddington, professor of astronomy at the Cambridge (Eng.) Observatory, announces a new theory explaining the load of electricity carried by electrons. His research results in a new constant for the relation between an electron and its electrical charge

President Coolidge signs the Pact of Paris.

Jan. 20—Owen D. Young and J. P. Morgan agree to serve on the committee of experts to discuss German reparations looking to the revision of the Dawes plan. Acceptance of these industrial and financial leaders is hailed in Europe as evidence that the best of the United States will be placed behind attempts to readjust the details of Germany's war payments. It is reported that Mr. Young will be named to head the committee.

OWEN D. YOUNG

A plebiscite to decide whether Germany shall remain a republic or become a monarchy is urged by the Steel Helmets, reactionary militaristic organization.

Jan. 22—The Lithuanian Government ratifies the Pact of Paris.

Jan. 23—Battling the heavy seas which wrecked the Italian freighter Florida, Capt. George Fried, skipper of the America of the United States Lines, steams to the aid of the stricken vessel and saves the crew of 32. The disabled vessel was located by means of the radio compass. As master of the President Roosevelt of the United States Lines, Captain Fried three years previously rescued the crew of the British freighter Antinoe.

Jan. 24—Rare book prices hover about New York's tallest skyscrapers during the sale of the Jerome Kern library, its numerous sessions bringing a total of $1,729,462 for first editions, manuscripts, and items of collector's interest. A first edition of Shelley's "Queen Mab" was sold for $69,000.

Jan. 28—Commander Richard E. Byrd in a flight south of King Edward VII Land sights 10,000 square miles of "new" antarctic territory.

Jan. 30—It becomes known that Leon Trotzky has been exiled from Russia by the Soviet as a result of his disagreement with Joseph Stalin, "dictator" of Russia.

February

Feb. 1—China takes over its own customs duties as treaties granting Chinese tariff autonomy become effective.

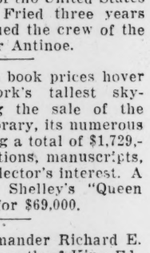
The "Singing Tower" at Mountain Lake, Fla., with the bird sanctuary that surrounds it, is presented to the Nation by Edward W. Bok, publisher.

Feb. 2—Frantisek Udrzal, a member of the Agrarian Party, becomes Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia, succeeding Dr. Antoin Svechla.

Feb. 5—Japan agrees to withdraw troops from Shantung, restoring to China the railway zone occupied by Japanese troops since the Tsinan incident of 1927.

The Senate adopts the cruiser bill authorizing construction of 15 light cruisers and one aircraft carrier prior to July 1, 1931.

Feb. 6—The air mail route between the United States and the Canal Zone is opened by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, piloting the first plane over the new Pan-American airway. Arriving Cristobal, on time to the minute, the flying colonel completed a three-day flight which began at Miami, Fla., and covered 2053 miles. He used one of the Sikorsky amphibians which are to be standard equipment on the new route. The initial flying service will be devoted to mail, but passengers will be carried later.



CHAS. A. LINDBERGH

The German Reichstag ratifies the Pact of Paris.

Feb. 7—Poland completes the observance of "Sobriety Week" sponsored by the United Anti-Alcohol Societies of that country.

Feb. 9—The Pact of Paris is placed in effect between Russia, Poland, Rumania, Latvia, and Estonia under a mutual treaty proposed by the Soviet Government.

China is to have its money system mended. A group of American economists, headed by Dr. Edward W. Kemmerer, arrives in Shanghai to begin a study of the fiscal system at the request of the Nanking Government.

Spaniards are forbidden to talk about their Government in public. A decree ordering the arrest of any who engage in forum discussions of Primo de Rivera's régime is placed in effect.

The United States retires from the shipping business as the Shipping Board votes to sell the steamship Leviathan and 10 other vessels for approximately $16,000,000.

Feb. 11—An embargo on "arms, munitions, and implements of war" is proposed by Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, in a resolution to make illegal the shipment of war supplies from the United States to any nation which violates the Pact of Paris. It urges the President to enter into negotiations with other nations to obtain an agreement that will prevent them from giving "aid and comfort" to any country which violates the treaty for the outlawry of war.

The Experts' Committee on Reparations arrives in Paris and elects Owen D. Young for its president.

Treaties ending the so-called "Roman question" which has obtained since the Pope was deprived of territorial sovereignty in 1870 are signed at the Lateran Palace by a representative of Pius XI and Benito Mussolini, representing the King of Italy. The Pope is granted sovereignty over the territory immediately surrounding the Vatican and an indemnity of about $105,500,000.

Feb. 14—An institute of human relations is to be established at Yale with $7,500,000 capital, the gift of which is announced by Dr. James R. Angell, president of the university.

Feb. 17—An informal agreement among 14 nations, including the United States, for combating the sale of narcotics is announced by Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State.

Feb. 18—Spain ratifies the Pact of Paris.

Submarine safety devices designed by the United States Navy are successfully tested off the Florida coast as two men escape from a craft submerged at a depth of 120 feet.

Feb. 21—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh becomes technical adviser to the aeronautics branch of the United States Department of Commerce.

Feb. 25—The Senate passes the Edge resolution for a complete survey of the possibilities of constructing a canal through Nicaragua.

Feb. 26—Passport visa fees are abolished by the United States and Italy in respect to visitors from each other's country.

Feb. 27—Distinguished Flying Crosses are presented to Orville Wright and, posthumously, to Wilbur Wright. The awards, made to civilians only through special congressional action, are in recognition of their achievement in designing the first airplane to fly successfully, at Kitty Hawk, N. C., Dec. 17, 1903. The medals were presented to Mr. Wright by Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War, in a simple ceremony in Washington.

ORVILLE WRIGHT

Feb. 28—The British Government publishes a report showing a heavy balance of trade in Britain's favor with a net surplus of £139,000,000 available for overseas investment. This compares with £114,000,000 in 1927, and £99,000,000 in 1926.

March

March 1—The oil price dispute between Russian, British and United States concerns ends with an agreement signed in London providing for distribution of 3,000,000 tons of Soviet oil in British markets during the next three years.

March 2 — President Coolidge signs the Jones-Stalker bill strengthening the United States' prohibition enforcement statute. It provides maximum penalties of five years' imprisonment and $10,000 fine.

A revolt breaks out in Mexico with Gen. Jesus M. Aguirre seizing control in the State of Vera Cruz.

The Federal Oil Conservation Board urges the importation of more petroleum to prevent depletion of United States oil wells which, it declares, are being emptied too fast.

A 10-year air mail concession linking New York and Buenos Aires is granted by Argentina to a United States concern.

Simultaneous transmission of both telephone and telegraph messages over the same radio beam is successfully conducted between England and Canada.

March 4—Herbert Hoover is inaugurated as the thirty-first President of the United States and Charles Curtis takes the oath as Vice-President. In his inaugural address President Hoover stresses the need for more effective law enforcement and calls upon law-abiding citizens to observe the prohibition statutes. He urges America's entrance to the World Court and pledges his administration to the revision of governmental departments so as to eliminate waste and duplication. He also recommends steps to stabilize the Nation's prosperity.

HERBERT HOOVER

The Seventieth Congress of the United States ends.

March 5—Elihu Root, former Secretary of State, presents to the Committee of Jurists at the Court of International Justice at The Hague a formula under which the United States may adhere to the Court.

March 7—Col. Robert W. Stewart is ousted from the chairmanship of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana by proxies held by John D. Rockefeller Jr., who objected to Colonel Stewart's alleged connection with the oil scandals.

March 9—The Council of the League of Nations adopts a resolution instructing its committee of legal experts to study methods by which United States' adherence to the World Court can be made possible.

March 11—A golden streak flashes across the sands at Daytona Beach, Fla., and men revise their conception of speed upon the ground, as Maj. H. O. D. Segrave (now Sir Henry), British automobile pilot, drives his Golden Arrow racer at a world's record speed of 231.36 miles an hour.

March 12 — President Hoover announces that no government oil lands will be sold or leased except on congressional order, as a step toward conservation of the Nation's oil fields.

March 13—The Swedish Riksdag ratifies the Pact of Paris.

March 14—Belgium ratifies the Pact of Paris.

Publicity for federal tax refunds in excess of $20,000 is ordered by President Hoover.

March 15—Airplanes go to the rescue of Elba, Ala., which is marooned by flood, dropping food for some 1500 persons.

March 17—Flood relief work in Alabama and in stricken regions in Florida, Georgia and Mississippi is undertaken by the American Red Cross, which prepares to launch other emergency measures which will extend relief to 17 states.

American automobile companies announce plans for expansion in Europe, the General Motors Corporation purchasing control of the Opel Motor Works, the largest plant in Germany. The Ford Motor Company expands its operations with formation of a Ford Motor Company of France.

March 18—A formula which will enable the United States to adhere to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague is successfully drafted by Elihu Root, completing his special mission to remove the stumbling-blocks caused by American reservations to the statute of the Court. The veteran American statesman obtains unanimous approval of the jurists' commission in Geneva for stipulations governing advisory opinions of the court acceptable to the United States' viewpoint. This is embodied in a protocol for submission to the United States Senate and to the countries which are members of the Court.

ELIHU ROOT

March 19 — Extensive Chinese railroad and highway construction, together with the building of a new capital for the Nationalist Government at Nanking is proposed before the Kuomintang Congress.

Enforcement without "ballyhoo" is to be the policy of the Federal Government, the Administration announcing that its activities under the Eighteenth Amendment will not be carried on in spectacular or sensational fashion.

March 22—The immigration law restricting quotas upon the basis of "national origins" is proclaimed by President Hoover, following two postponements of placing it in effect. President Hoover was personally opposed to the law, believing it unfair.

March 23—Censorship of all newspapers published abroad in which there is reference to Spanish events is imposed by Premier Primo de Rivera, excluding these papers from Spain.

March 24—Italy holds a "yes" and "no" election, the first of its kind in which the electorate either approves or disapproves the candidates selected by the National Grand Council of Fascism. A total of 8,650,000 persons voted "yes," and only 136,000 voted "no."

March 25 — Jean Borotra of France wins the national indoor tennis championship, taking final possession of the United States Lawn Tennis Association trophy.

March 26—A nonstop flight of 4100 miles, from Seville, Spain, to Bahia, Brazil, is completed by Capt. Ignacio Jimenez and Capt. Francisco Iglesias, Spanish aviators.

March 27—A nonstop solo record is made by Martin Jensen, who remains aloft near Roosevelt Field, L. I., for 35 hours, 33 minutes, and 21 seconds.

The Nanking Government in China formally declares war upon the Kwangsi militarists following a series of minor military engagements.

March 29—The French Senate ratifies the Pact of Paris following similar action by the Chamber of Deputies, March 1.

March 30—Col. Henry L. Stimson assumes the duties of Secretary of State, succeeding Frank B. Kellogg.

April

April 2 — The Federal Government declines to grant "immunity" from the anti-trust laws to petroleum producers, preventing them from proceeding with their plan for voluntary curtailment of crude oil production.

April 5 — Regular night flying service in Europe, between Paris and London, is inaugurated.

April 10—Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes is named as United States Ambassador to Great Britain, succeeding Alanson B. Houghton. Selection of the former Vice-President and leader of the Reparation Commission which devised the Dawes plan is viewed in Washington as indicative of President Hoover's policy of going outside ranks of professional diplomatists to fill the most important ambassadorial posts.

CHARLES G. DAWES

April 11—The William Edgar Borah Outlawry of War Foundation is established at the University of Idaho with an endowment of $55,000 from Salmon O. Levinson of Chicago, a pioneer in the plan to outlaw war.

April 12—Italy and France complete an agreement for co-operation in the development of commercial aviation.

April 13—The Chinese Nationalist Government requests Japan to delay the withdrawal of troops from Shantung until Chinese troops can arrive to take over the territory.

The allies hand Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, chief German delegate, their first figures calling for a present value of reparation payments of $10,000,000,000 to be paid in annuities over a period of 58 years.

April 14—Marshal Joseph Pilsudski strengthens his hold on the Polish Government as the result of the formation of a Cabinet of the so-called "Colonel" group, ending the crisis that followed the resignation of Casimir Bartel on April 3.

April 15—The Preparatory Disarmament Commission of the League of Nations opens its sixth session at Geneva.

A special session of the Seventy-first Congress of the United States convenes for the specific purpose of considering farm relief legislation and limited revision of the protective tariff.

April 17—A campaign for temperance throughout Mexico is opened by President Portes Gil. He plans the use of every available means of education to obtain temperance without repressive measures, and to relieve Mexico of the "vice of alcoholism, which deplorably is holding the upper hand among a great portion" of the agricultural and laboring classes.

E. PORTES GIL

Germany presents a counter reparations offer at the Paris conference calling for annuities with the present value of from $5,760,000,000 to $6,240,000,000, payable over a period of 37 years.

April 20—Abolition of poison gas in warfare is approved by the Preparatory Disarmament Commission of the League of Nations.

The first Italian Parliament to be formed under the system which permits the election only of Fascist members is opened by King Victor Emmanuel.

James Couzens, Senator from Michigan, announces establishment of a trust fund of $10,000,000 to be used "to promote the health, welfare, happiness, and development" of children throughout the world.

April 21—Eleutherios Venizelos, Prime Minister of Greece, wins complete victory in the senatorial elections obtaining popular approval of his policies in dealing with Greek refugees. The election is viewed as expressing the nation's approval of the course pursued by Mr. Venizelos in the negotiation of the Lausanne Treaty. His retention also is regarded as a guarantee that the Government will not give way to the influences of Fascism or Communism.

E. VENIZELOS

April 22—A "naval yardstick," as the means of measuring the value of naval warcraft, is proposed by Hugh Gibson, American delegate to the Preparatory Disarmament Commission of the League of Nations.

April 23—A balanced budget for the Dominican Republic and the method by which it can be achieved is recommended by the American Commission of Financial Experts headed by Gen. Charles G. Dawes. The country usually figures its expenses first and then tries to get enough money to pay the bills. Under the Dawes plan they would figure their revenue first and then cut the cloth of expenditure accordingly.

April 25—The dispute over the sinking of the rumrunner I'm Alone, which for a time threatened to have international complications, is to be settled by arbitration under an agreement reached between Washington and Ottawa. The vessel, a Canadian schooner, was sunk in the Gulf of Mexico March 27 by a United States prohibition craft which claimed to have begun the chase in American waters.

April 27—The Chinese Government hands the United States a note asking prompt negotiations over the relinquishment of extra-territorial rights on Chinese soil.

The Nationalist army completes the rout of rebels along the Yangtze River and announces the practical restoration of peace in China.

April 28 — Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, temporary Secretary of War, reports that the Mexican revolution, which began March 2, has been practically terminated.

April 30—Th. Stauning, prospective Socialist Democratic Prime Minister, prior to taking office in Copenhagen, announces his intention of seeking a 50 per cent reduction in the Nation's military budget.

May

May 1—Thirty-one hour transcontinental air mail service is inaugurated.

August Hecksher, New York philanthropist, gives $4,000,000 for child welfare.

May 4—Owen D. Young, chairman of the Experts Committee on Reparations, presents a plan for 37 fixed annuities and an additional 21 annuities to be paid with the profits of a proposed international settlements bank.

May 5—The Young reparation plan is accepted by Germany, with reservations.

Harry F. Sinclair, chief figure in the Teapot Dome naval oil leasing case, begins a 90-day jail sentence for refusal to answer questions put to him by the Senate five years ago.

Will Rogers says that Americans "laugh with the wets" but "vote with the drys."

May 9—King Alfonso opens the Ibero-American exhibition in Seville, the first of two expositions planned by Spain to show visitors from all parts of the world the rapid progress which the country has made during the last five years. The Seville exposition embraces the art history and commerce of Spain. The second exposition, planned at Barcelona, is to be of larger scope and more international in character.

KING ALFONSO

Eight busts are added to those of eminent Americans in the Hall of Fame of New York University.

The moon "swallows" the sun and astronomers gather in the Philippines, Sumatra, and the Malay Peninsula to make photographs of the total eclipse.

May 10—The British Parliament is dissolved.

Lieut. Apollo Soucek establishes an airplane altitude record of 39,140 feet.

Walter C. Hagen wins the open golf championship of Great Britain for the fourth time.

Settlement of the $15,000,000 Grecian debt is announced by the United States Treasury Department, to be paid throughout a period of 62 years.

Professor Einstein announces that confirmation of his theory of relativity has been greatly enhanced by the observations conducted by astro-physicists during the eclipse of the sun May 9, which was visible from the Malay peninsula.

May 12—China announces that the Kwangsi armies agree to a "financial" peace, having been bought off just as they were about to capture Canton.

May 14 — President Hoover's "blueprint of American prosperity" is completed by the committee on recent economic changes, and discloses that the Nation has not "scratched the surface" of its economic possibilities. It emphasizes that the country's high economic advantages cannot be continued unless a proper balance between resources and expenditures is maintained.

May 15 — Alcoholic beverages will not be served at official functions in Mexico, President Portes Gil announces.

May 16 — The Greek Senate, which has not met since 1862, convenes.

Airplanes valued at $43,812,318 were built in the United States in 1928, the aeronautical branch of the Department of Commerce reports.

May 17—Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War under President Coolidge, accepts the post of Governor-General of the Philippine Islands.

Sunrise on the moon is recorded in motion pictures by astronomers of Princeton University.

May 19—Barcelona, Spain, opens its international exhibition.

May 20—President Hoover names 10 men and one woman as members of his National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement to make a thorough investigation of the Government's machinery of justice, including the enforcement of prohibition. They are: George W. Wickersham, chairman; Newton D. Baker, formerly Secretary of War; Frank J. Loesch, Buffalo, N. Y., attorney; Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School; William I. Grubb, federal judge in Alabama; Monte M. Lemann, president of the Louisiana Bar Association; William S. Kenyon, judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals; Kenneth R. Mackintosh, chief justice of the Washington Supreme Court; Paul J. McCormick, federal judge in California; Henry W. Anderson, Richmond, Va., attorney, and Miss Ada L. Comstock, president of Radcliffe College.

ADA L. COMSTOCK

The Supreme Court of the United States decides the St. Louis and O'Fallon case, holding that present reproduction costs of railroad facilities may be used as a basis for computing "fair return" rates.

May 21—The Little Entente alliance of 1920 and 1921 is renewed with treaties between Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Jugoslavia.

The George Eastman Visiting Professorship at Oxford University (Eng.) is established with a gift of $200,000 by the Rochester (N. Y.) camera manufacturer and philanthropist.

May 25—The rayon mill strike in Elizabethton, Tenn., is ended by a conciliatory offer obtained from employers by Anna Weinstock of the United States Department of Labor.

May 26—A cowboy jumps from the saddle into the pilot's seat and a railroad mechanic climbs from the locomotive into the cockpit, and together they establish a new endurance refueling record of 172 hours and 32 minutes.

May 27—Willy Neunhoffer, German aviator, approaches closer to the sun than any other human, setting an airplane altitude record of 41,000 feet.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and Miss Anne Morrow are married.

The allies present modifications of the Young plan to satisfy German objections.

Winning six matches and halving two, Great Britain captures the Ryder Cup for the international professional golf championship.

May 28—Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt resigns as Assistant Attorney General of the United States in charge of prohibition enforcement.

May 29—German and allied experts reach an agreement on revised reparation annuities. These call for 37 annuities at about $492,000,000; 21 annuities at $408,000,000, and one annuity at $216,000,000, totaling a present value of $8,596,000,000.

May 30—President Hoover, in his Memorial Day address, calls upon all nations to solidify the hope of the Pact of Paris by placing all armament upon a purely defensive basis.

Juan Baulista Perez is elected President of Venezuela.

The Labor Party wins in the British election with control of 288 seats in Parliament, more than doubling its previous representation. The Conservative Government succeeded in retaining 266 seats and the Liberals 58.

May 31—Provisions for safety at sea are agreed to by 18 nations in a convention signed at London.

Rotary International elects M. E. Newsome of Durham, N. C., as its president.

June

June 3—Chile and Peru sign an agreement ending the territorial dispute over Tacna-Arica which dates back to 1879. Chile retains Arica with its nitrate fields while Peru receives Tacna and a payment of $6,000,000.

June 4—Belgium accepts German proposals for solution of the question of German marks arising out of reparations negotiation, paving the way for the completion of the reparation revision.

The British Embassy in Washington goes dry, ending its importation of liquor under "diplomatic privilege."

June 5—James Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the British Labor Party and Prime Minister in 1924, assumes the Premiership of Great Britain.

June 6—A "reorganization and concentration of responsibility of the federal bureaus concerned with prohibition enforcement" is urged by President Hoover in a special message to Congress asking the appointment of a joint committee to study the plan.

The Swiss Council of States ratifies the Pact of Paris.

June 7—The committee of experts on German reparations completes its report for submission to the 11 governments involved.

June 9—A system of exchange fellowships between the United States and Latin America is provided for in a $1,000,000 gift by Mr. and Mrs. Simon Guggenheim of New York.

June 10—The corner stone of the new Department of Commerce Building, in Washington, is laid, the first step in the $115,000,000 building program in the national capital.

June 12—The oil conservation conference meeting at the call of President Hoover votes an indefinite recess after governors of oil-producing states request further federal aid in a more adequate conservation program, but are unable to agree upon more than the general aspects of such a plan.

June 13—Arab rebels in Libya surrender to Italy after 18 years of conflict.

June 14—Another transatlantic flight, this time between Old Orchard, Me., and Spain, is completed. The French monoplane, Yellow Bird, makes the eastward air passage of 3182 miles in 29 hours and 52 minutes.

The first regular combined air and railroad passenger service is inaugurated with the start of a New York to Los Angeles "plane-train" trip.

The Nationalist Party is successful in the South African elections.

June 15—The Farm Relief Bill is signed by President Hoover. It provides for a federal farm board of eight men with $500,000,000 at their command to aid in co-operative marketing, storing of crops, and other methods for the stabilization of agriculture.

June 16—Disarmament is "served for luncheon" at Forres, Scotland, as a new Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, and a new Ambassador from the United States, Gen. Charles G. Dawes, meet for an informal discussion of reduction of naval warcraft. They issue a joint statement declaring that other naval powers would be expected to join in the formal negotiations for the consummation of the "peace of the whole world."

RAMSAY MACDONALD

June 18—Anglo-American arms reduction plans are thrown open to world-wide scrutiny and participation as the United States Ambassador and the British Prime Minister, in coincident speeches, declare that all nations should participate in the ultimate negotiations.

President Hoover signs the census-reapportionment bill.

Treaties with foreign nations will be considered in open session by the United States Senate, which adopts the Robinson amendment for the open consideration of much business formerly dealt with behind closed doors.

June 19—The special session of the Seventy-first Congress of the United States recesses, having passed the farm relief and reapportionment bills.

June 20—Baron Tanaka, Premier of Japan, notifies the United States and Great Britain that the Japanese Government is ready to support measures looking toward a reduction of naval armament.

June 21—The Yale crew wins the annual Yale-Harvard boat race by six lengths on the Thames River at New London, Conn.

June 22—The eleventh congress of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, with 1000 delegates representing 42 countries in attendance, plans to carry its campaign for enfranchisement before the League of Nations. The group, which re-elected Mrs. Corbett Ashby of England as its president, also urged all nations to adhere to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague.

MRS. C. ASHBY

June 24—No liquor will be served in the American Embassy in London General Dawes announces. Declaring that he serves no liquor in his home, he adds that he can see no reason why, as an envoy of the United States, he should violate the law.

Columbia University wins the varsity boat race on the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie.

June 25—President Hoover signs an executive proclamation promulgating the Six State Colorado

Progress in Outlawry of War Speeds World on Peace Path

INDOMITABLE progress in the outlawry of war, which is carrying the world toward its ideal of universal peace, received almost unparalleled impetus during 1929. Nations committed to the Pact of Paris were raised to a total of 62, symbolizing the deep-rooted and universal desire to establish an unshakable basis for amicable settlement of international differences.

A new diplomacy, brushing aside circuitous subterfuge, places Anglo-American affairs in definite concord. Informal conversations between the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain broaden the way for world reduction of naval armament rather than limitation. Italy, abandoning its once traditional policy for submarine warfare, throws its efforts on the humanitarian side. Japan makes preparations to lessen its naval demands, and France, although holding views at variance with some of the other powers, lends its efforts to the curbing of the world's navies.

In Europe an "economic United States" is discussed to supplant competition with co-operation. In South America, territorial disputes which have vexed diplomatists for a half century give way before the growing demand for amicable settlement. In Manchuria, clouds of war are dispelled by two nations pledged to peace. And amid numerous proposals providing new facilities for the adjudication of international disputes, the United States completes all but the final step in its adherence to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague.

Advances in Arts, Economics and Research Are Recorded in Review of Year

River Compact and putting the Boulder Canyon Project Act into effect. Arizona dissents from the compact, but the other six basin states fulfill all the conditions, and the Government prepares for actual construction of the dam, power plant and canal costing $165,000,000.

The British Parliament holds its initial session under the new Labor Government.

June 27—Japan ratifies the Pact of Paris.

Television in color is shown for the first time.

June 29—All transcontinental air records are smashed as Capt. Frank M. Hawks completes a round trip between New York and Los Angeles. The westbound flight was made in 19 hours, 10 minutes and 32 seconds, and the return to New York in 17 hours, 28 minutes and 16 seconds.

June 30—Robert T. Jones Jr. wins his third national open golf championship at Mamaroneck, New York.

United States Government ends its fiscal year with a treasury surplus of $185,000,000 as the result of gains in individual income taxes which more than offset the reduction in corporation taxes.

July

July 1—The "national origins" immigration quota law goes into effect in the United States.

July 2—Alexander H. Legge, president of the International Harvester Company, leaves a $100,000 a year position and becomes chairman of the Federal Farm Board at $12,000 a year to aid the rehabilitation of agriculture.

Anglo-American friendship is stressed in the speech from the throne at the opening of the new British Parliament.

Yoko Hamaguchi becomes Premier of Japan, following the resignation of Baron Tanaka. The new Premier, known as the "Lion of Japan," is the leader of the Minseito Party, but his government will not have a majority in the Diet. The appointment of Mr. Hamaguchi constitutes a direct victory for the constitutionalists, as opposed to the bureaucrats, who were instrumental in bringing about the fall of the Tanaka Government.

YOKO HAMAGUCHI

An attempt to settle the Chaco territorial dispute is agreed to by Bolivia and Paraguay.

July 3—The British Labor Party announces a 5-year plan for $179,450,000 in highway construction to provide more employment.

July 7—The Transcontinental Air Transport Company opens its 48-hour air-rail service between New York and Los Angeles.

July 10 — Chinese authorities seize the Chinese Eastern Railway at Harbin, Manchuria, ousting the Russian officials who have administered the road under a treaty agreement.

Roger Q. Williams and Lewis A. Yancey fly from the United States to Rome, stopping on the coast of Spain to refuel.

July 12—Two "tough hombres" in a "secondhand crate" add more than 72 hours to the refueling endurance record. L. W. Mendell and R. B. Reinhart in the biplane Angeleno remained aloft for 247 hours.

July 16—Marchioness Townshend, Mayor of King's Lynn, England, leaves the United States after visiting Lynn, Mass., during the tercentenary celebration of the American city, which was named for the English town 300 years ago. As the result of her visit, she plans to invite Massachusetts schoolboys to engage in athletic competitions in King's Lynn, Eng., as a step toward promoting Anglo-American understanding.

LADY TOWNSHEND

Russia, following an ultimatum to China over the seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway, severs diplomatic relations and begins the movement of troops.

July 20—The United States Secretary of State, taking cognizance of the military operations along the Manchurian border, calls on both China and Russia to observe their adherence to the Pact of Paris.

July 21—The French Chamber of Deputies by a scant majority ratifies the debt agreements with Great Britain and the United States.

July 22—China expresses willingness to abide by the Pact of Paris and to submit the Manchurian dispute to the League of Nations.

July 23—The United States' expenditures for its army and navy are the largest of any country of the world, President Hoover discloses. He urges reduction of the military budget as a step toward tax reduction.

The Chilean Government ratifies the Pact of Paris.

Twelve hundred United States marines are ordered from Nicaragua, leaving only a "police force" of 2300 on duty.

July 24—The Pact of Paris is formally promulgated. Representatives of 46 nations gather in Washington to deposit their adherences, and President Hoover proclaims that the multilateral treaty renouncing war is in effect, calling for the settlement of all international disputes by peaceful means.

Immediate suspension of armament construction follows the formal promulgation of the Pact of Paris. Ramsay MacDonald announces the suspension of work on two cruisers, two submarines, and other naval construction. This action draws immediate response from President Hoover, who orders work withheld on three cruisers pending an armament reduction conference.

July 25 — Louis Bleriot, who made the first flight across the English Channel, is honored in Paris on the twentieth anniversary of his flight from Calais to Dover. It was on July 25, 1909, that Mr. Bleriot, in his little three-cylinder, 25-horsepower monoplane, took off with only a single policeman watching his departure, and gave great impetus to European aviation. England, Belgium and other nations join with France in observing the anniversary.

LOUIS BLERIOT

Pope Piux XI emerges from the Vatican as a result of the treaty with Italy, which restores territorial sovereignty to the Roman Catholic Church. He is the first Pope to leave "voluntary" imprisonment in the Vatican since 1870.

July 26—The French Senate ratifies the Washington debt agreement.

Raymond Poincaré resigns as Premier of France.

The Federal Farm Board proposes a $20,000,000 grain marketing corporation to stabilize the agricultural marketing situation.

July 27—A convention providing for more humane treatment of prisoners of war is signed by representatives of 32 nations, including the United States, at a meeting in Geneva.

Aristide Briand is asked to accept the premiership and form a French Cabinet following the resignation of Raymond Poincaré.

July 28—France defeats the United States at tennis, retaining the Davis Cup.

Definite proof that the North Pole is "wobbling" is obtained by the non-magnetic sailing ship Carnegie following a trip to Iceland and to the South Pacific.

July 30—The airplane St. Louis Robin comes down, and refueling records go up as Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brine complete a 420-hour, 21½-minute grind, exceeding the previous record by more than 173½ hours.

August

Aug. 2—Wilbur B. Huston, 16, son of a Seattle (Wash.) bishop, wins Thomas A. Edison nation-wide competition to select the boy who may become the inventor's successor. He will study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for four years. The judges of the contest included Henry Ford and Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

A "Union of Institutes of Forestry Research" representing 36 nations is organized at a meeting at Stockholm, the first successful attempt in 20 years to place co-operation in forestry upon an international basis. The group is to act as a clearing house of information on arboreal research.

Aug. 4—More than 50,000 Boy Scouts from almost every civilized nation gather at Birkenhead, Eng., to celebrate the peace of the world.

The dirigible Graf Zeppelin lands at Lakehurst, N. J., on her second voyage from Germany.

Aug. 5—John W. Garrett of Baltimore is appointed ambassador to Italy.

Aug. 6—British occupation of Egypt with the exception of the Suez Canal zone, is terminated by royal decree. The move results from a new treaty which paves the way for the restoration of the Egyptian constitution which was suspended on July 19, 1928. It was negotiated by King Fuad and Mahmud Pasha, Egyptian Prime Minister, and requires the ratification of the British Parliament, where the Conservatives have opposed the move of the Labor Government to grant increased administrative freedom to Egypt.

MAHMUD PASHA

A $5,000,000 program for the enlargement of government penal institutions and the construction of new prison facilities is announced by President Hoover as his answer to aggravated outbreaks among convicts in the federal institutions.

Aug. 8 — The Graf Zeppelin leaves Lakehurst, N. J., for Friedrichshafen, Germany, on the first leg of its world-girdling flight.

Russia and China are reported to have ended their negotiations over the Chinese Eastern Railway without an agreement.

Aug. 14—The International Advertising Association, meeting in Berlin, pledges itself to support all movements for world peace.

Aug. 16—An agreement to arbitrate ends the Lancashire (Eng.) cotton mills strike, which started July 28, when 500,000 mill workers stopped work rather than accept a 12½ per cent wage cut. They later agreed to a 6¼ per cent wage reduction.

Aug. 17 — The sloop Vanitie, sailed by Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, wins the King's Cup, defeating the Istalena by 16 seconds in the race off Brenton's Reef Lightship, Newport, R. I.

Aug. 18 — The Federal Farm Board arranges to extend $9,000,000 in credit to the California grape and raisin industry.

Aug. 19 — The Federal Farm Board makes $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 available for the handling of the 1929 southern cotton crop.

National guardsmen are ordered out to quell riots in Marion, N. C., resulting from the textile strikes.

Aug. 20—The ZMC-2, first American all-metal dirigible to make a successful powered flight, completes its initial trial trip over Detroit.

Aug. 21 — Compromise agreements on the Young plan for reparations settlement are accepted by Germany and followed by an agreement under which the Rhineland will be evacuated by June 30, 1930.

Aug. 23—Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh makes her first solo flight.

Aug. 24—Miss Helen N. Wills wins the women's national tennis singles championship for the sixth time.

Aug. 26—President Hoover suggests transferring more than 200,000,000 acres of public lands to individual states for their control of irrigation and reclamation.

Aug. 27—The Pact of Paris marks its first anniversary with 62 nations either formally or tentatively committed to its terms for the outlawry of war.

British troops restore order in Jerusalem, following a series of riots in which both Jews and Arabs were slain. Efforts to regulate Jewish devotions at the "Wailing Wall," what is claimed to be one of the remnants of Solomon's Temple, are given as the immediate cause of the disturbances behind which lies a complicated web of interracial difficulties.

Aug. 29—A modern Magellan completes the first circumnavigation of the globe by lighter than air craft. Dr. Hugo Eckener pilots the Graf Zeppelin across the Atlantic Ocean, Eurasia, the Pacific Ocean and the North American continent in 20 days, 4 hours and 18 minutes. He makes the journey in 26 hours less than any previous circumnavigation, and his time compares with six months required by the United States Army world fliers in the only other circumnavigation by aircraft.

DR. HUGO ECKENER

The ninth annual Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass., in session since Aug. 1, ends its deliberations. Economic subjects dominated the discussions. A division of the World Court to handle international trade disputes was urged; an economic union of Europe was viewed as a likely development; a nonpolitical American tariff was advocated and the higher rates of the Hawley-Smoot bill found few friends. Plans were unfolded for maintaining prosperity by more adequate financing of consumption. Liberalization of the anti-trust laws was recommended and more extensive mergers defended.

Aug. 30—Russia accepts China's proposal for mutual settlement of the Chinese Eastern Railway dispute.

The Council of the League of Nations opens its fifty-sixth session.

September

Sept. 1—President Portes Gil of Mexico announces that he will not be a candidate for re-election at the end of his provisional term in February, 1930.

British troops repulse Arab attacks on two Jewish colonies. Riots continue in some parts of Palestine.

Sept. 2—The Assembly of the League of Nations opens its tenth session.

Sept. 3—Great Britain "absolutely declines" to engage in any armament race against the United States. Ramsay MacDonald tells the Assembly of League of Nations that future navies must be based on the assumption that there will be peace between the two English-speaking nations.

Investigation of the Arab-Jewish rioting in Palestine is to be undertaken by a special parliamentary commission appointed by the British Government.

Sept. 4—The United States Senate reassembles and resumes work on the tariff revision.

The conference of members of the World Court unanimously approves the Root formula for American adherence.

Sept. 7—Great Britain wins the Schneider Speed Trophy as Flying Officer Henry R. D. Waghorn pilots his racing seaplane over a three-kilometer course at an average speed of 328 miles an hour. One British aviator, technically disqualified, achieves a straight-away speed of 368.8 miles an hour. Following the races an official speed record of 331 miles an hour is established.

Palestine reports that the interracial riots have been sufficiently overcome to permit the withdrawal of troops in the outlying sections.

Sept. 9—An economic United States of Europe is proposed by Aristide Briand, Premier of France. Entertaining representatives of leading continental nations at luncheon, "between a pear and a piece of cheese," he lays the corner stone for a European federation. The initial move would be toward agreements to level the tariff barriers and bring about economic co-operation without the loss of national sovereignty.

ARISTIDE BRIAND

Ramsay MacDonald announces that he will sail for the United States Sept. 28 to confer with President Hoover.

Sporadic fighting occurs along the Manchurian border.

Poland, Jugoslavia and Peru are elected as new members of the Council of the League of Nations.

Sept. 12—Two American bankers are named unofficial representatives to the conference on the Bank for International Settlements. They are Jackson E. Reynolds, president of the First National Bank in New York, and Melvin A. Traylor, president of the First National Bank of Chicago.

China accepts an offer of the United States to negotiatee for progressive abolition of extra-territorial rights.

A seaplane speed record of 357.7 miles an hour is established by Squadron Leader Augustus H. Orlebar of Great Britain.

Benito Mussolini no longer has eight separate reasons to say, "I am the State." He relinquishes seven of the eight cabinet posts which he has held out of a total ministry of 14. This leaves Il Duce as merely the Minister of the Interior, President of the Grand Council, Supreme Head of the Fascisti, head of the militia, and Premier of Italy.

Sept. 13—A two-year tariff "holiday" is proposed by the Assembly of the League of Nations.

Sept. 14—William T. Tilden 2d wins the national tennis championship, defeating Francis T. Hunter.

Evacuation of the Rhineland by British troops begins in accordance with terms of the Hague agreement.

Sept. 16—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, announces that the proposed conference on naval armament reduction will be held in January, 1930, attended by representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy.

Britain announces that complete Anglo-American accord on naval armament reduction has been narrowed to a decision on three extra cruisers which the United States wishes to retain. A projected agreement would result in naval parity between the two nations by 1936.

Sept. 18 — President Hoover, speaking over a nation-wide radio hook-up, declares that the naval limitation proposed by the United States and Great Britain would alllow for adequate national defense.

Sept. 19—The optional clause for advance acceptance of the World Court's compulsory jurisdiction in legal disputes is signed by Great Britain, France, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Czechoslovakia and Peru.

Great Britain informs the League of Nations that it will give up its mandate over Irak and suggests that nation's admission into the League of Nations in 1932.

The Voldemars Cabinet in Lithuania resigns.

Sept. 20—An appeal to the individual to observe "temperance in all things" is made by President Hoover in a letter to the international convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. He declares that "too many people have come to rely wholly upon the strong arm of the law to enforce abstinence."

Sept. 21—The Senate committee investigating the activities of William B. Shearer at the Geneva Conference in 1927, hears leading shipbuilders testify that they employed the lobbyist only to "observe and report" the conference. They disclaim any effort to "torpedo" the navy reduction plans.

Sept. 22—Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, approves a joint agreement between oil operators in the Kettleman Hills field of California, expected to aid in more orderly utilization of petroleum and gas resources.

Sept. 24—Dissolution of the Czechoslovakian Parliament is ordered by President Masaryk.

Sept. 25—The tenth session of the League of Nations Assembly concludes.

Sept. 26—The Austrian Parliament approves a new Cabinet formed by Johann Schober, following the resignation of the Steeruwitz Government, which was forced out of office by withdrawals of support of the Styrian Farmers League and opposition to the Chancellor's active participation in the Austrian Fascist organization. Mr. Schober, the new Chancellor, occupied this post for a short period in 1921 and again in 1922. He was former police president of Vienna.

JOHANN SCHOBER

Jerusalem reports that 520 Arabs and Jews have been tried in connection with racial disturbances in Palestine.

Sept. 27—Ramsay MacDonald leaves England for the United States to confer with President Hoover.

Sept. 29 — A world's nonstop flight record is made by Dieudonne Coste and Maurice Bellonte, who in 52 hours flew from Le Bourget to Tsitshihar, Manchuria, a distance of between 5500 and 6000 miles.

Sept. 30—The first flight in an airplane propelled by rockets is made in Germany by Fritz von Opel. He was in the air 75 seconds and landed safely, although damaging his plane when he came down.

October

Oct. 1—Great Britain agrees to resume diplomatic relations with Russia.

President Hoover appoints John McNab of San Francisco to study prohibition enforcement and to present recommendations to Congress for increasing its efficiency.

The Caraway resolution for a complete investigation of lobbying in Washington is adopted by the United States Senate.

Oct. 2—Costa Rica deposits its ratification of the Pact of Paris.

A treaty of commerce and navigation with Turkey is signed by the United States.

Oct. 3—The American Legion ends its national convention at Louisville, Ky., having elected O. L. Bodenhamer of Arkansas as its national commander. The legion adopted a resolution demanding a senatorial investigation of all lobbies engaged in attacking laws dealing with vital questions of national defense. It also adopted a report calling for strengthening of national defense.

O. L. BODENHAMER

A kingdom changes its name. Jugoslavia becomes the official designation of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and the Slovenes.

Oct. 4—Ramsay MacDonald arrives in Washington, the first British Prime Minister to make an official visit to the United States.

Oct. 6—Seated on a log, on the banks of the Rapidan River in the historic Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia, Ramsay MacDonald and President Hoover engage in a private conversation, paving the way to a far-reaching rapprochement in Anglo-American affairs.

French evacuation of the Rhineland starts.

Oct. 7 — Ramsay MacDonald, speaking before the United States Senate, appeals to the English-speaking countries to unite in furthering world peace. Britain, he declares, cannot permit the question of parity to stand in the way of armament negotiations, and he declares that his country will readily accord the United States equality of strength upon the seas.

Oct. 9—A joint statement is issued by President Hoover and Ramsay MacDonald expressing confidence that an agreement for naval armament reduction will be reached, in keeping with the Pact of Paris. It declares that the two governments agree that "war between them is unthinkable" and that the distrust and suspicions which may have been justified before the Pact of Paris "must now cease to influence national policy."

An amendment granting freedom to the Philippines is defeated by the Senate.

The wall of mystery behind which Central American jungles have cloaked the once flourishing civilization of the Mayas is hurdled by the airplane as Col. Charles A. Lindbergh completes a series of reconnaissance flights over the Yucatan peninsula, discovering ruins of four hitherto unknown cities.

Habibullah Khan, the "water-boy king" of Afghanistan, is reported driven from the capital by Shah Wali Khan.

The Nationalists' organization, "Steel Helmets," in the Rhineland, the Ruhr, and the Westphalia, is dissolved by the Prussian Minister of Interior.

Oct. 10 — The 26th Division, American Expeditionary Forces, presents to the people of Belleau, France, a church restored from war ruins.

Oct. 11 — Ramsay MacDonald, speaking in New York, says his conversations with President Hoover were never intended to bring about an exclusive Anglo-American agreement, but that all nations must join the general movement for peace.

A tentative agreement is reached for the rules for the proposed Bank of International Settlements.

The American Federation of Labor convention votes to take immediate steps to unionize the South.

Oct. 12—The dirigible R-101, the world's largest airship, is launched in England.

The Labor Party wins in the Australian election.

Oct. 13—Japan announces its hope that the forthcoming arms conference will not merely achieve "limitation," but will bring actual reduction of armament.

Oct. 14—The Philadelphia Athletics win the World Series, defeating the Chicago Cubs, 3 to 2.

Oct. 15—Nadir Khan is reported proclaimed Emir of Afghanistan.

The Senate Investigating Committee begins its inquiry of lobbying activities in Washington with special reference to propagandists for tariff revision.

Oct. 16—The American Federation of Labor urges the restriction of immigration from the Eastern Hemisphere by at least one-half.

Oct. 19—Ohio begins its celebration of the completion of the canalization of the Ohio River, with its 50 locks and dams, a federal project which has required 20 years to complete and has cost approximately $118,000,000.

Oct. 21—The world acclaims the "Wizard of Light." Thomas A. Edison, who 50 years ago developed the first electric incandescent lamp in his modest laboratory in Menlo Park, N. J., journeys to Dearborn, Michigan, with President Hoover to witness the dedication of a reproduction of the laboratory which Henry Ford constructed in his "historical village." The ceremony concludes six months of observance of "lights golden jubilee" in which every civilized country participates in honoring one of the world's greatest inventors.

THOS. A. EDISON

The DO-X flying boat, designed by Dr. Claude Dornier, flies above Lake Constance, Germany, carrying 169 persons, the largest human load ever lifted by aircraft of any kind.

Remaining aloft in a motorless plane for 14 hours, 43 minutes, 25 seconds, Lieutenant Dinort establishes a world's gliding record at Rossitten, East Prussia.

Oct. 22—The eleventh Cabinet to be formed by Aristide Briand resigns following a defeat in the French Chamber by 11 votes.

Mukden reports it is ready to enter into direct negotiations with Russia for the settlement of the Chinese Eastern Railway dispute.

Oct. 23—A five-year plan under which the Government will add $20,000,000 a year to the $85,000,000 now being expended annually on inland waterway developments is announced by President Hoover.

Oct. 24—Venezuela deposits its ratification of the Pact of Paris.

The New York stock market takes an unexpected drop, cutting more than $11,000,000,000 from current market values in its worst day since 1914.

James Henry Scullin becomes Prime Minister of Australia under the new Labor régime.

Oct. 25—A reassuring statement that the "fundamental business of the country . . . is on a sound, prosperous basis" is issued by President Hoover to help restore confidence following the break in the stock market.

Ramsay MacDonald leaves Quebec, to return to England.

Oct. 26—A federal commission to study the textile situation and recommend ways of preventing strikes and providing living wages is recommended by the western North Carolina conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

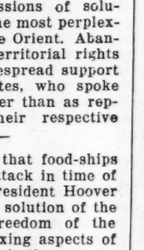
Oct. 28—The stock market takes another record decline, more than $10,000,000,000 being wiped from market values.

Oct. 29—The British Parliament reconvenes after a three-month recess.

The World Engineering Congress opens in Tokyo with 300 engineers from 25 countries participating in the first event of its kind.

The stock market takes another disastrous drop. Losses of more than $8,000,000,000 are suffered by 880 issues on the New York exchange.

Oct. 30—Mme. Marie Curie of Paris, co-discoverer of radium, receives a gift of $50,000 from friends and admirers in the United States. It is to be used to purchase a gram of radium which will enable her to carry on extensive experiments which she has under way. The check was presented to her by President Hoover. A similar gift, for a similar purpose, was made to Madame Curie eight years ago.



MARIE CURIE

Oct. 31—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York reduces its rediscount rate from 6 to 5 per cent.

The 6½ per cent discount rate which had obtained since Feb. 7 is reduced to 6 per cent by the Bank of England. The Irish bank rate follows with a reduction from 7 to 6½ per cent.

November

Nov. 1 — "The Land of the Soviets," completing a 12,500 flight from Moscow, lands at New York.

G. Aaron Youngquist, Attorney-General of Minnesota, is named Assistant Attorney-General of the United States in charge of prohibition and taxation enforcement.

A draft convention for a "tariff truce" in Europe is completed by the Economic Committee of the League of Nations.

Nov. 2—André Tardieu succeeds in forming the French Cabinet. Aristide Briand is retained as Foreign Minister.

Nov. 8—The organizing committee of the Bank for International Settlements votes to locate the institution in Switzerland.

Nov. 9—The conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, at Kyoto, ends its two weeks' sessions after frank discussions of solutions for some of the most perplexing problems in the Orient. Abandonment of extraterritorial rights in China wins widespread support among the delegates, who spoke as individuals rather than as representatives of their respective governments.

Nov. 11—A plea that food-ships be immune from attack in time of war is made by President Hoover as a step toward a solution of the question of the freedom of the seas, one of the vexing aspects of naval armament limitation.

The British Government agrees to return its concession at Chinkiang (Kiangsu) to China.

France bestows the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, its highest award, upon Frank B. Kellogg, former United States Secretary of State, for his negotiation of the Pact of Paris.

Nov. 13—The statutes, charter, and trust agreement for the Bank of International Settlements is signed by delegates to the conference which framed them, removing the last major post war fiscal problem.

The Secretary of the Treasury recommends an immediate reduction of $160,000,000 in federal income taxes.

Bolivia accepts the offer of five powers, including the United States, to aid in the settlement of the Chaco territorial dispute with Paraguay.

Nov. 15—President Hoover takes definite steps for "continued business prosperity," announcing that he will call conferences of leaders of industry, agriculture and labor.

Nov. 16—Gen. Jan C. Smuts, former Prime Minister of South Africa, delivering the Rhodes lectures at Oxford, Eng., urges increasing the white population as the basis for development of the "dark continent." A policy of racial segregation is needed to prevent exploitation of the natives as well as to safeguard the European colonies, he finds. He views the problems of Africa as of increasing importance to the world but believes that the whites must take the lead in furthering its destinies.

GENERAL SMUTS

Nov. 17—Pascual Ortiz Rubio is elected President of Mexico.

Nov. 18—Supporting President Hoover's program for prosperity stabilization, the Treasury Department announces that it will ask Congress to increase appropriations for public buildings by $170,000,000, making a total of $423,000,000 to be expended over a period of 10 years.

Nov. 19—The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that the quality of the work done by the prohibition forces from April 1 to Oct. 31, 1929, was better than during the same period of the year before, although its volume declined.

Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, 30 years old, becomes the youngest head of a major university in the United States with his inauguration as president of the University of Chicago.

Executives of 11 major railroads in the United States, following a conference with President Hoover, announce they will proceed with 1930 construction work regardless of the decline in the stock market.

Nov. 20—Dedication of a workers' community center in Mexico City and nation-wide demonstrations in line with President Portes Gil's temperance campaign, mark celebration of the nineteenth anniversary of the revolution which ended the dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz.

Nov. 21—Henry Ford announces he will raise the wages of his employees in order to demonstrate confidence in the existing economic situation.

Walter E. Edge, Senator from New Jersey, is named Ambassador to France.

Nov. 22—The special session of the Seventy-first Congress adjourns.

Nov. 23—President Hoover calls upon the governors of the 48 states to speed up public works as a part of the general plan for prosperity stabilization.

Nov. 25—Plans for the largest merchant marine in America's history are announced in Washington as part of the Government's prosperity stabilization efforts.

Farm organization leaders offer their co-operation to President Hoover in his effort to maintain normal business activity.

Nov. 27—Leading public utility executives of the United States inform President Hoover that their companies will spend $1,810,000,000 for improvements and betterments during 1930.

Nov. 29—The south pole is conquered from the air as Commander Richard E. Byrd and three companions successfully fly from their base on the Ross Ice Barrier to the bottom of the world. The flight covers approximately 1600 miles and obtains one of the most complete photographic records in the history of polar exploration. Commander Byrd thus becomes the only man to have looked down on both poles from the air.

R. E. BYRD

A committee within the Department of Commerce is organized to study methods of co-ordinating the Government's activities in line with President Hoover's prosperity stabilization program.

Nov. 30—The final stage in the evacuation of the Rhineland begins as the last battalion of Belgian troops strikes the colors which for 11 years have floated over the headquarters at Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany. The French haul down their colors at Ehrenbreitstein.

The German Reichstag defeats the Nationalists' bill to reject the Young reparations plan, but decides to submit it to a plebiscite Dec. 22.

December

Dec. 1 — Industrial leaders throughout the world are called on to refuse to ship raw materials to belligerent nations as a means of preventing war. The suggestion is made to the International Chamber of Commerce by Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board during the World War.

Dec. 2—Dr. Claude Dornier, designer of the DO-X, predicts that airplanes soon will be built from two to three times as large as his huge flying boat, which flew recently with a record load of 169 passengers. Structural problems become simpler as the size of the planes increases, he declares. Visiting in the United States, Dr. Dornier furthers the arrangements for manufacture of some of his smaller flying boats under an American license.

CLAUDE DORNIER

The United States Secretary of State announces that on Nov. 30, for the second time, he called attention of China and Russia to their obligations under the Pact of Paris in the Manchurian dispute.

The first regular session of the Seventy-first Congress of the United States convenes.

Dec. 3—President Hoover, in his first annual message to Congress, urges speedy action on the tariff, American adherence to the World Court, simplification of prohibition enforcement, and conservation of petroleum and public land resources.

Wage increases totaling $20,000,000 a year are announced by the Ford Motor Company.

The Rodin Museum, an exact copy of the Rodin Musée, near Meudon, is presented to the city of Philadelphia, the gift of Jules E. Mastbaum.

China agrees to restore Russian officials who were ousted when the Chinese Eastern Railway was seized July 10.

Dec. 4—President Hoover, in transmitting his first budget message to Congress, sets the esti-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Industry, Trade and Finance Stride Toward Firmer Footing

ESTABLISHED upon a firmer basis as the result of accomplishments during 1929, the world looks back upon a year of unusual economic progress. Formation of the Bank for International Settlements solves the last major fiscal problem growing out of the World War and provides the physical facilities for the operation of the Young Reparations Plan. This financial machinery promises to release men and millions from uncertainty, thereby speeding up the wheels of industry and commerce.

Many of the nations, among them France and Greece, have arranged for the liquidation of their war debts. Some, notably Great Britain and the United States, have embarked upon programs of public works to help stabilize employment. Expert commissions have completed plans for the revision of the fiscal systems of both China and the Dominican Republic, the better to work out national and private prosperity.

The fundamental soundness of business and industry in the United States was demonstrated by its ability to withstand the drastic stock market decline. The Nation, under President Hoover, moves forward with extensive efforts to stabilize prosperity, expand public works and keep wages and purchasing power nearer an even keel. The Federal Farm Board begins its work of agricultural relief. Private industries, states and cities co-operate with the Federal Government as all forces are marshaled to consolidate the economic gains of the Nation.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

HARD MATCHES IN FIFTH ROUND

William Jacobs, Richardson, Aaron Miller and Frame Advance in Tennis

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The hardest sort of playing all the way through signalized the play in the quarterfinal round of the United States junior tennis championships, Monday, at the Seventh Regiment Armory. All four of the matches required three sets, and in each one of the sets required extra games. As a result, two Baltimore boys and two representatives of New England colleges are pitted against each other in the semifinal round. In the upper half, William Jacobs of Baltimore City College will encounter Aaron Miller of the Clifton Club of Baltimore, while in the lower half, John M. Richardson of Dartmouth College, who was not even seeded in the draw, but has displayed fine tennis all the week, will oppose Donald M. Frame of Harvard University.

In the boys' singles, a Philadelphia boy, Bernard Friedman of West Philadelphia High School scored a major upset when he eliminated Frank Parker of Milwaukee, the leading seeded player, after another hard-fought battle, 3—6, 7—5, 6—3. The other leader, Mark Hecht of De Witt Clinton High School, New York, fared better, winning in straight sets from John Negrady of Elmhurst, Long Island. Giles Verstraten, the son of the Holland star, Jacques Verstraten, will oppose Friedman, and J. N. Anderson of Hoboken is Hecht's next opponent.

Strenuous work to complete the doubles brought these parts of the program also down to the semifinals, so that the program will be completed on Wednesday as expected. The summary:

JUNIOR INDOOR TENNIS SINGLES
—Fifth Round

William Jacobs, Baltimore City College, defeated Edwin H. Luchs, University of Pennsylvania, 6—3, 5—7, 6—1.

Aaron Miller, Baltimore, defeated Jack Laimbeer, Garden City, N. Y., 6—8, 6—4, 6—3.

John M. Richardson, Dartmouth College, defeated Sheldon Merganstern, City College, 10—8, 3—6, 6—1.

Donald M. Frame, Harvard, defeated E. R. Donovan, Fordham Prep, 6—2, 6—8, 6—1.

UNITED STATES BOY'S SINGLES
—Fifth Round

Mark Hecht, De Witt Clinton High, defeated John Nogrady, Crystal Gardens Club, 6—1, 9—7.

J. N. Anderson Jr., Stevens Prep, Hoboken, defeated Joseph Abrams, New York City, 6—0, 6—4.

Bernard Friedman, West Philadelphia High, defeated Frank Parker, Milwaukee, 3—6, 7—5, 6—3.

Giles Verstraten, McBurney School, defeated William Zimmerman, New Utrecht High, 6—2, 6—0.

JUNIOR DOUBLES—Third Round

D. M. Frame and G. F. Roll won from W. F. Whyte and Emerson Day, by default.

Lester Kabassoff and Donald Hawley won from Isidor Levinsky and Ben Cohen, by default.

E. H. Luchs and C. T. French defeated H. R. Glynn and William Moore, 6—2, 6—3.

Robert Rosenblum and S. L. Berger defeated Alfred Oshinsky and Lawrence Palitz, 6—3, 6—4.

William Jacobs and Emanuel Farber won from R. G. Wolf and Martin Lefkowitz, by default.

S. E. Davenport and Richard Downing defeated Nathaniel Rugg and Emanuel Klauser, 6—2, 6—2.

Isadore Lawner and I. I. Lindenbaum defeated E. R. Bacon and Hugh Hartford, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Sheldon Morganstern and Sidney Seligson won from O. Z. Whitehead and N. T. Winthrop by default.

Fourth Round

D. M. Frame and G. F. Roll defeated Lester Kabakoff, and Donald Hawley, 6—4, 6—4.

E. H. Luchs and C. T. French defeated Robert Rosenblum and S. L. Berger, 7—9, 6—1, 12—10.

S. E. Davenport and Richard Downing defeated William Jacobs and Emanuel Farber, 10—8, 7—3.

Sheldon Morganstern and Sidney Seligson defeated Isadore Lawner and I. I. Lindenbaum, 6—3, 6—4.

UNITED STATES BOYS' DOUBLES—
Second Round

Frank Parker and Giles Verstraten defeated Philip Osborne and Alfred Jarvis, 6—1, 6—0.

Benjamin Mann and Isaac Bromberg defeated Fred Morgenbesser and Arthur Mayer, 6—4, 7—5.

Julius Rosen and Abraham Shapiro won from T. C. Moorhead and A. Byrnes by default.

David Rosen and James Shields defeated George Beban Jr. and Samuel Marks, 6—2, 6—2.

Bernard Friedman and Mark Hecht defeated Sumner Rodman and Alfred Reiss, 6—3, 6—4.

Third Round

Frank Parker and Giles Verstraten defeated Benjamin Mann and Isaac Bromberg, 6—3, 16—1.

Julius Rosen and Abraham Shapiro defeated David Rosen and James Shields, 6—3, 6—3.

Bernard Friedman and Mark Hecht defeated J. N. Anderson and Herbert Heftler, 6—1, 6—2.

Joseph Abrams and David Friedman defeated William Zimmerman and Howard Kahn, 6—1, 6—1.

DULUTH HORNETS DEFEAT ST. LOUIS

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	—Goals—					
	W	T	L	For	Agst	Pts
Minneapolis	8	2	6	35	28	18
Duluth	5	7	5	32	30	17
Tulsa	5	6	3	23	20	16
St. Louis	6	3	6	33	42	15
Kansas City	5	5	6	22	20	15
St. Paul	4	5	7	22	29	13

RESULT MONDAY

Duluth 7, St. Louis 1.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DULUTH, Minn.—Duluth Hornets scored their greatest victory of the American Hockey Association season Monday night against St. Louis, adding four goals in the last five minutes of the game to defeat the Fliers, 7 to 1. Duluth was easily master of the game from the start, St. Louis offering a ragged offense and a weak defense. Two points were registered by Duluth in the first period when Scott and Langlois beat Kearney to the net. Only one goal was earned in the middle period and that was by Scott.

Until three-fourths of the third period were past no scoring occurred, and then Merrill charged Kearney and passed to Mitchell to begin a Duluth scoring rampage. The Fliers sent down four men in an attempt to save themselves from being shutout and Clarke scored from the blue line. Three Duluth goals were made in quick succession two by Scott, and one by Forslund. Turner, Duluth goalie, played a brilliant game, Kearney also displayed some spectacular work, but was left team mates. The summary:

DULUTH		ST. LOUIS
Goodman, Merrill, Green, lw		rw, Goyer, Bolleau
Scott, Mitchell, c	c,	Headley, Acaster
Forslund, Bergl, rw	lw,	Cameron, Powley
Davis, Daley, ld	rd,	Clarke, Breen
Langlois, rd	ld,	Jamieson
Turner, g	g,	Kearney

Score—Duluth 7, St. Louis 1. Goals—Scott 4, Langlois, Mitchell, Forslund for Duluth; Clarke for St. Louis. Referee—Helmer Grenner, Duluth. Time—three 20m. periods.

Football Coaches for Present Rules

W. A. Alexander, Georgia Tech, Is Elected President of the Association

NEW YORK (AP)—Football coaches, meeting in annual convention Monday, decisively voted that the rules of the game should be left as they are. The question came before the convention on a report of the rules committee of the Coaches' Association, headed by Glenn F. Thistlethwaite, University of Wisconsin, recommending three changes in the code, the most important being the proposed elimination of the point after touchdown.

Chairman Thistlethwaite presented the report and spoke vigorously for the abolition of the extra point. On motion of R. W. P. Brown, Boston University, who proposed that in view of the recodification of the rules now virtually complete, no changes should be made, the proposals were defeated overwhelmingly. The decision was by upraised hands and no totals were announced but the vote seemed about four or five to one.

William A. Alexander, Georgia Tech, was elected president of the association, succeeding Hugo Bezdek, Pennsylvania State College, J. F. Meehan, New York University, was made vice-president and Clarence W. Spears, University of Minnesota, second vice-president. W. H. Cowell, University of New Hampshire, is the new secretary and treasurer.

Advisory Committee Named

Coaches named as an advisory committee with the football rules committee are: Robert C. Zuppke, University of Illinois; Glenn S. Warner, Stanford University; J. R. Sutherland, University of Pittsburgh.

The report of the rules committee of the coaches association marshalled an array of facts and statistics against the extra point after touchdown. Searching of records for the 1928 season showed the committee that an average of seven plays was necessary to score each point registered during the season and it seemed out of proportion to have one play yield one point after touchdown.

The two other changes proposed, classifying penalties so that if two fouls were called on the same play, one major and the other minor, instead of the ball reverting to its original position, the difference between the two penalties be assessed. The other proposal would have given a team in possession of the ball within five yards of the sidelines, the option of putting it in play 15 yards from the sideline with the loss of a down.

McGuinn Makes Proposal

As chairman of the stabilizing committee, D. E. McGugin, Vanderbilt University, declared criticism of college athletics found in the recent Carnegie report, will be answered by the steadily increasing high standard of scholarship among athletes. The Vanderbilt coach proposed that coaches should be responsible only to administrative heads of colleges and universities.

A. G. Sampson, Tufts College, reporting for the committee on ethics, urged that football coaches refrain from distrust of opponents. Some feel it necessary, he said, to approach officials before a game to urge that they look for violations of the rules the opposing team may commit.

The committee on ethics also held that it is unfair practice for a team to remain off the field until after the time scheduled for the start of a game.

W. A. Alexander, speaking for his associate coaches on the advisory committee of the rules committee, praised the rules committee for the consideration shown the coaches during the deliberations in connection with the rules. The coaches, Alexander pointed out, were given the utmost freedom and in no sense were regarded by the rules committee as innocent bystanders.

McGILL LEADING IN WINTER SPORTS

Captures First Three Places in Slalom Ski Event

LAKE PLACID, N. Y. (AP)—McGill University of Montreal, Monday night held the leadership in the eighth annual winter sports competition here for the President Harding Trophy. Two of the eight events scheduled were held Monday.

McGill ran up a total of 10 points in the Slalom ski race, taking the first three places, Dartmouth College scored eight in the seven-mile cross-country ski race, and thereby placed second. University of New Hampshire, the favorite, now defending the cup it has won for the last three years, was trailing with two points, being tied with Ottawa University. Williams, Wisconsin, Vermont, Bates, Bowdoin, Maine and St. Olaf College of Minnesota failed to score Monday.

The blade stars will have a chance to tally on the second day with the 440-yard and two-mile skating races as well as figure skating to be held. Other events include a downhill ski race. A snowshoe race and ski jumping contest will close the contest Wednesday. The summary:

SEVEN-MILE CROSS-COUNTRY SKI RACE

Name and college	Time h	m	s	Pts
H. N. Sander, Dartmouth	1	04	33	5
T. D. Mann, Dartmouth	1	05	55⅘	3
J. D. Perley, N. Hampshire	1	06	17	2
E. C. Connolly, Ottawa	1	06	22	1

SLALOM SKI RACING

	m	s	Pts
E. H. Johnson, McGill	55		5
R. W. Dorken, McGill	55	⅗	3
Bryce Grayson Bell, McGill	61	⅗	2
E. C. Connolly, Ottawa	63	⅖	1

TORONTO VARSITY WINS SECOND GAME

The University of Toronto hockey team won its second game of its United States invasion by defeating the Dartmouth College sextet, 11 to 3, Monday The visitors displayed individual and team brilliance but were never really tested by the Green.

The Canadians scored their first goal in 31 seconds and, although Dartmouth tied this score within another minute, the result was never in doubt. Toronto led 4 to 1, going into the second session, 6 to 3, going into the third, and added five more in the final.

TORONTO		DARTMOUTH
Mullen, Murray, lw		rw, Rockhill, Grant, Gullfoy, Whitcomb
Stewart, Bell, c	c,	Jeremiah, Fisher
Harley, Marshall, rw	lw,	Andres, Wentworth
Paul, Dewar, ld	rd,	Morton, Andres, Wentworth
Whitehead, Dewar, rd	ld,	Johnson, Andres
Le Barr, g	g,	Hawks, R. Booma

Score—Toronto 11, Dartmouth 3. Goals—Paul 3, Harley 3, McMullen 2, Marshall 2, Whitehead for Toronto; Rockhill, Morton, Jeremiah for Dartmouth. Assists—Harley 2, Paul, McMullen for Toronto; Andres for Dartmouth. Referee—W. J. Stewart and Leonard Morrissey. Time—Three 20m. periods.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Yale 7, Michigan 1.
Toronto 11, Dartmouth 3.
Princeton 7, Williams 3.

UNITED STATES CHAMPIONS FOR THE YEAR 1929

Archery

Men..Dr. E. K. Roberts, Ventura, Calif.
Women ..... Mrs. Audrey Grubbs, Santa Monica
Men's team ..... Santa Monica
Women's team ..... Santa Monica

Athletics

A. A. U., senior team ..... Olympic Club, San Francisco
A. A. U., junior team ..... Denver A. C.
A. A. U., senior team, indoor ..... Illinois A. C.
A. A. U., junior team, indoor ..... Boston A. A.
A. A. U., women's, team ..... Illinois Women's A. C.
A. A. U. women's team, indoor ..... Boston Swimming Asso.
I. A. A. A. A. ..... Stanford
I. A. A. A. A., indoor ..... New York University
Western Conference ..... Illinois
Western Conference, indoor ..... Iowa
New England I. A. A. ..... Maine
Missouri Valley I. A. A. ..... Nebraska
Pacific Coast Conference ..... Stanford
Southern Conference ..Louisiana State
National Collegiate ..... Ohio State
Y. M. C. A. ..... Boston

A. A. U. INDIVIDUAL

100-yard dash .....
E. V. Tolan, University of Michigan
220-yard dash .....
E. V. Tolan, University of Michigan
440-yard dash ..... R. F. Bowen
University of Pittsburgh
880-yard run ..... Philip Edwards
Hamilton Olympic Club, Ontario
One-mile run .....
Leonard Lermond, Boston A. A.
Six-mile run ..... Louis Gregorie,
St. Joseph's C. C., New York
Two-mile steeplechase .....
David Abbot, Illinois A. C.
Running high jump .....
Henry Lasallette, Los Angeles A. C.
Running broad jump .....
E. L. Gordon, University of Iowa
Running hop, step and jump .....
Robert Kelley, Olympic Club, San Francisco
Pole vault .....
F. H. Sturdy, Los Angeles A. C.
16-pound shotput ..... H. H. Brix, Los Angeles A. C.
16-pound hammer throw .....
J. W. Merchant, Olympic Club, San Francisco
56-pound weight .....
P. J. McDonald, New York A. C.
Discus throw ..... E. C. W. Krenz, Olympic Club, San Francisco
Javelin throw .....
J. P. Mortensen, Los Angeles A. C.
120-yard high hurdles ... S. E. Anderson, University of Washington
220-yard low hurdles ... S. E. Anderson, University of Washington
440-yard low hurdles .....
Gordon Allot, Denver A. C.
Three-mile walk .....
H. R. Hinkel, New York A. C.
10-mile run .James McDade, New York
15-mile run ..... W. A. Agee, Emerywood A. C.
7-mile walk ..... William Carlson, Finnish-American A. C. New York
Decathlon ..... J. Kenneth Doherty, Cadillac A. C., Detroit
Pentathlon .....
P. E. Courtois, New York A. C.
Marathon..John C. Miles, Hamilton, Ont.
A. A. U. relays team ..Los Angeles A. C.
440-yard relay ..... Los Angeles A. C.
880-yard relay ..... Los Angeles A. C.
One-mile relay ..... New York A. C.
Two-mile relay ..... Boston A. A.
Four-mile relay ..... Illinois A. C.

A. A. U., INDOOR, INDIVIDUAL

60-yard dash .....
James E. Daley, Holy Cross
300-yard dash ..... C. H. Engle, Yale
70-yard hurdles .....
E. M. Wells, Boston A. A.
600-yard run ..... Philip Edwards, New York University
1000-yard run .....
Ray M. Conger, Illinois A. C.
Two-mile run ..... Edvin Wide, Sweden
One-mile walk .....
H. R. Hinkel, New York A. C.
1⅞-miles medley relay .....
Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A.
Running high jump ..... C. W. Major, Brooklyn Harriers A. A.
Pole vault ..... F. H. Sturdy, Yale
16-pound shotput .....
H. H. Schwarze, Illinois A. C.
Standing broad jump .William Werner, Greenwood Track Club
Standing high jump .....
H. M. Osborn, Illinois A. C.
Two-mile steeplechase .....
Eino Purje, Finland

A. A. U., WOMEN, INDIVIDUAL

50-yard dash..Miss Elizabeth Robinson, Illinois W. A. C.
100-yard dash..Miss Elizabeth Robinson, Illinois W. A. C.
220-yard dash..Miss Maybelle Gilliland, Millrose A. A.
80-meter hurdles .....
Mrs. H. F. Warren, Illinois W. A. C.
440-yard relay ..... Millrose A. A.
Running high jump..Miss Jean Shiley, Meadowbrook Club
Running broad jump .Miss Nellie Todd, Illinois W. A. C.
Baseball throw .....Miss Glora Russell, Northern California A. A.
8-pound shotput..Miss Rena MacDonald, Boston Swimming Asso.
Discus throw ...Miss Rena MacDonald, Boston Swimming Asso.
Throwing javelin .....Miss Estelle Hill, Prudential I. C. A. A.

A. A. U., WOMEN, INDIVIDUAL
INDOOR

40-yard dash .....Miss Mary Carew, Medford Girls' A. C.
50-yard hurdles .....
Miss Catherine M. Donovan, Prudential I. C. A. A.
220-yard dash .....
Miss Catherine M. Donovan, Prudential I. C. A. A.
Standing broad jump .....
Miss Katherine R. Searls, Boston S. A.
8-pound shotput..Miss Rena MacDonald, Boston S. A.
Running high jump...Miss Jean Shiley, Meadowbrook Club
440-yard relay .....
Millrose Athletic Association
Basketball throw .Miss Marietta Ceres, Prudential I. C. A. A.

Automobiles

Speed championship ..... Louis Meyer, Los Angeles
500-mile sweepstakes .....
Ray Keech, Philadelphia

Baseball

American ..... Philadelphia
National ..... Chicago
World Series ..Philadelphia Americans
National Baseball Federation .....
Cincinnati
Leading American batsman .....
L. A. Fonseca, Cleveland
Leading National batsman .....
F. J. O'Doul, Philadelphia
Western Conference ..... Michigan
Missouri Valley I. A. A. ..... Nebraska
Southern Conference ... North Carolina

Basketball

A. A. U. ..... Cooks, Kansas City, Mo.
Intercollegiate ..... Pennsylvania
Western Conference .....
Michigan-Wisconsin
Southern Conference .....
North Carolina State
Missouri Valley I. A. A. ..... Oklahoma
Pacific Coast Conference .... California
A. A. U., girls .....
Scheppes Aces, Dallas, Tex.
Interscholastic .....
Athens (Tex.) High School
Y. M. C. A. ..... Buffalo, N. Y.

Billiards

Amateur Billiard Asso. of America—
18.2 balkline tournament..P. N. Collins, Illinois A. C.
18.2 balkline challenge..R. V. Fessenden, Madison, Wis.
Pacific Coast ..... M. C. Wallgren, Seattle, Wash.
Western ..... R. V. Fessenden, Madison, Wis.
Rocky Mountain..... E. W. Chenowith, Denver
Southern..R. S. Tate, Nashville, Tenn.
Three-cushion tournament .....
Charles Jordan, Los Angeles
Three-cushion challenge..M. J. Shimon, Milwaukee
Pacific Coast..... Charles Jordan, Los Angeles
Western..... M. J. Shimon, Milwaukee
Rocky Mountain..R. B. Harper, Denver
Southern..J. P. Rust, New Orleans, La.
18.2 professional tournament.....
Jacob Schaefer, Chicago and San Francisco
Three-cushion professional tournament..... J. M. Layton, St. Louis
Pocket, professional tournament...
E. R. Greenleaf, New York

Bowling

Singles .....Adolph Unke, Milwaukee
Doubles .W. F. Klecz and Peter Butler, Chicago
All-events .....Otto Stein Jr., St. Louis
Five-man team .....
Hub Recreation, Joliet, Ill.
Women's singles..Mrs. Agnes Higgins, Chicago
Women's doubles....Mrs. M. Smith and Mrs. B. McQuade
Women's all-events..Mrs. Emma Jaeger, Toledo
Five-woman team .....
Harvey Market Sq., Kansas City
Y. M. C. A., team ....Sioux Falls, N. D.

Checkers

National..... Asa Long, Toledo

Chess

Professional..F. J. Marshall, New York
Quadrangular League ..... Harvard
Intercollegiate League ..... Columbia
Intercollegiate individual .....
F. A. Reinfeld, New York University

Court Tennis

Singles .....Hewitt Morgan, New York
Doubles ..Jay Gould and W. C. Wright, Philadelphia
Professional .....
Pierre Etchebaster, France

Cross-Country

A. A. U., senior ..... Augustus Moore, University of Pittsburgh
A. A. U. senior team ..... Dorchester (Mass.) Club
A. A. U. junior ..... W. E. Clapham, University of Indiana
A. A. U. junior team .....
Michigan Normal College
Intercollegiate, individual .....
F. C. Lindsay-H. L. Richardson, Maine
Intercollegiate, team .....Pennsylvania
Missouri Valley, I. A. A., individual,
G. W. Dawson, Oklahoma
Missouri Valley I. A. A., team .....
Oklahoma
Western Conference, individual .....
O. J. Martin, Purdue
Western Conference, team .....Indiana
N. E. Intercollegiate, individual .....
H. L. Richardson, Maine
N. E. Intercollegiate, team .....
Bates College
Southern Conference, individual ....
Robert Young, Georgia
Southern Conference, team .....
North Carolina

Cycling

Amateur road racing .....
Sergio Matteini, New York
Amateur, all-around.....Joseph De Vito, New York
Professional sprinting .....
Fred Spencer, Plainfield, N. J.
Professional all-around.....Cecil Walker, Australia
Professional motor-paced .....
Franco Georgetti

Fencing

Foils, individual .....Joseph L. Levis, Fencers Club of New York
Foils, team .Fencers Club of New York
Foils, junior ....Ernest D. Guggenheim, Washington Square Fencers
Foils, junior team .....
Washington Square Fencers
Foils, novice .....Sidney F. Scheppi, Cornell University
Epée ..... Frank S. Righeimer Jr., Yale
Epée, team .....
Washington Square Fencing Club
Epée, junior .....Marcel Pasche, J. S. Salters Club
Epée, junior team..... Yale University
Epée, outdoor..Frank S. Righeimer Jr., Yale
Saber .....Leo Nunes, New York A. C.
Saber, team .....New York A. C.
Saber, junior .....Frederick Giddings, United States Military Academy
Saber, junior team .....
Fencers Club of New York
Saber, outdoor .....Norman C. Cohn, Fencers Club of New York
Three weapons .....Joseph L. Levis, Fencers Club of New York
Three weapons, team .....
Fencers Club of New York
Women's ..Mrs. Leon M. Schoonmaker, Fencers Club of New York
Women's, team .....
Fencers Club of New York
Women's junior .....
Mrs. Harold P. Van Buskirk, Fencers Club of New York
Intercollegiate, foils .....
Frank S. Righeimer Jr., Yale
Intercollegiate, team, foils .....
United States Naval Academy
Intercollegiate, saber .....
Frederick Giddings '29, United States Military Academy
Intercollegiate, team, saber ..Columbia
Intercollegiate, épée .....
Frank S. Righeimer Jr., Yale
Intercollegiate, team, épée .....
United States Military Academy
Intercollegiate, sabers .....Yale
Interscholastic, foil ..Burnham Sheedy, Trinity School, New York
Western Conference, individual foils,
O. C. Haier '30, Illinois
Western Conference, dueling swords,
H. A. Wiggers '29, Michigan
Western Conference, sabers .....
P. F. Schlicker '31, Illinois
Western Conference, team .....Illinois

Football

Eastern College .....Pittsburgh
Western Conference .....Purdue
Missouri Valley I. A. A. .....Nebraska
Missouri Valley Conference.....Drake
Pacific Coast Conference .....
Southern California
Southern Conference .....Tulane
Southwestern Conference .....
Texas Christian

Golf

Open .....Robert T. Jones Jr., Atlanta
Amateur .....Harrison R. Johnston, St. Paul, Minn.
Professional .....L. H. Diegel, Agua Caliente, Mexico
Public links .....C. F. Kauffmann, Pittsburgh
City championship .....New York
Women's .....Miss Glenna Collett, Cypress Point, Calif.
United States Army .....
Lieut. E. A. Baldwin
Second Corps Area
Western amateur .....D. K. Moe, Portland, Ore.
Eastern women's..Miss Maureen Orcutt, Haworth, N. J.
Western women's .....Mrs. G. S. Hill, Kansas City
Western open .....T. D. Armour
Orchard Lake, Mich.
Southern amateur .....Samuel Perry, Birmingham, Ala.
Southern women's .....
Miss Margaret Maddox, Atlanta Ga.
North and South..G. J. Voigt, New York
North and South open..J. Horton Smith, Joplin, Mo.
Griscom Cup .....New York
Leslie Cup .....New York
National, senior ..Dr. George T. Gregg, Pittsburgh, Pa.
National, senior women's .....
Mrs. G. W. Roope, Boston
Intercollegiate, individual .....
T. J. Aycock Jr., Yale
Intercollegiate, team .....Princeton
Western Conference, individual .....
L. H. Bolstad, Minnesota
Western Conference .....Minnesota
Pacific Coast Conference .....
California at Los Angeles
Southern Conference, individual .....
H. B. Pritchett, Alabama
Southern Conference, team .....Georgia
Eastern Interscholastic .....
Sidney Noyes Jr., Hotchkiss School
Eastern Interscholastic, team .....
Hotchkiss School

Gymnastics

A. A. U. .....Alfred Jochim, Swiss Turn Verein, Union City, N. J.
A. A. U., team .....Swiss Turn Verein, Union City, N. J.
Intercollegiate, individual .....
John Menzies '29, Chicago
Intercollegiate, team .....
United States Naval Academy
Western Conference, individual .....
John Menzies '29, Chicago
Western Conference, team .....Illinois

Handball

Four-wall, soft-ball singles .....
Alfred R. Banuet, Olympic Club, San Francisco
Four-wall, soft-ball doubles .....
Alfred R. Banuet and Lane McMillan, Olympic Club, San Francisco
Junior singles .....
P. H. Olney, Los Angeles A. C.
Junior doubles .....
J. B. Powers, Los Angeles A. C. and H. E. Le Goube, U. C. L. A.
One-wall, singles ...M. W. Schmookler, Trinity Club, N. Y.
One-wall, doubles ...Harry Mearns and Simon Lafarge, R. R. Branch, Y. M. C. A.
One-wall, hard-ball singles .....
Clifford Kaulinq, Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A.
Y.M. C. A., singles .....Joseph Griffin, Detroit
Y. M. C. A., doubles .....
Herman Dworman and A. Spiegel, Detroit

Hockey

Eastern college .....Yale
Eastern amateur club .University Club
Western Conference .....Minnesota
American Association .....Tulsa
National League .....Boston Bruins
Canadian-American League .....
Boston Tigers
Pacific Coast .....Vancouver
California .....Oakland

Horseshoe Pitching

Men's professional...Blair Nunamaker Cleveland, O.
Women's professional .....
Mrs. Mayme Francisco, Columbus, O.

Lacrosse

Intercollegiate .....Annapolis-Union
Southern Conference .....Maryland

Lawn Bowling

Singles .....William Kidd, Chicago Lawn Bowling Club
Doubles .....James Maxwell and James Watson, Kearny, N. J.
Team.....Boston Bowling Green Club

Pistol

National, individual .....L. E. Wilson, Cashmere, Wash.
National, team .....
United States Marine Corps

Pony Polo

Open .....Hurricanes
Open, indoor .....
Brooklyn Riding & Driving Club
Pacific Coast ....San Carlos Cardinals
Junior .....Old Aiken
Intercollegiate, outdoor .....Harvard
Intercollegiate, indoor .....Harvard
Pacific Coast Conference .....
Oregon State College
Intercircuit .....Midwick Polo Club, Pasadena, Calif.
Monty Waterbury Cup .....Greentree

Powerboat

Gold Cup ..Imp, R F. Hoyt, New York
Harmsworth Trophy .....
Miss America VIII, G. A. Wood

Racquets

Singles .....
Huntington D. Sheldon, New York
Doubles..C. C. Pell and S. G. Mortimer, New York
Professional..Charles Williams, Chicago

Rifle Shooting

National champion .....
Sergt. Jens B. Jensen, Seventh United States Cavalry
National, team..United States Infantry
Intercollegiate, individual..R. H. Taylor, Missouri

Roque

National..H. L. Smith, Pasadena, Calif.
Eastern .....
Roy E. Bonar, Quaker City Club

Sculling

Intercollegiate .....Columbia
Pacific Coast Conference.....California
Harvard-Yale .....Yale
Amateur singles ....Kenneth B. Myers, Bachelors Barge Club, Philadelphia
Association singles..Kenneth B. Myers, Philadelphia
Junior singles .....Anthony Kosak, Springfield Rowing Association
Senior doubles .....
Bachelors Barge Club, Philadelphia
(E. J. McGreal and W. E. Garrett-Gilmore)
Senior fours ....Bachelors Barge Club, Philadelphia
Senior eights .....Penn Athletic Club, Philadelphia
Club championship .....
Bachelors Barge Club, Philadelphia

Skating

Speed, men's outdoor .....Allan Potts, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Speed, men's intermediate outdoor.
Douglas Ellison, Chicago
Speed, women's outdoor .....
Miss Loretta Neitzel, Detroit
Speed, men's indoor .....
Percy Johnston, Detroit
Speed, women's indoor .....
Miss Elsie Muller, Brooklyn
Figure, men's..Roger F. Turner, Boston
Figure, men's junior .....
George Hill, Boston
Figure, women's .....
Miss Maribel Y. Vinson, Boston
Figure, women's junior .....
Mrs. Bruce S. Mapes, Brooklyn
Figure, pair skating .....
Thornton Coolidge and Miss M. Y. Vinson, Boston
Figure, pair skating, junior .....
Richard L. Hapgood and Miss Dorothy Weld, Boston
Dance championship .....
J. K. Savage and Mrs. Frederick Secord, New York

Skiing

National jumping ...Strand Mikkelson, Greenfield O. C.
Intercollegiate jumping .....
University of New Hampshire
National cross-country ..Magnus Satre, Salisbury O. C.
National junior cross-country .....
Marine Rivers, Chester (Vt.) O. C.

Soccer Football

National..Hakoah All-Stars, New York
American League Cup..Providence, R. I.
Intercollegiate .....
Pennsylvania State College
Amateur Challenge Cup .....
Heidelberg, Pittsburgh
Peel Cup .....Sparta, Chicago
Lewis Cup .....New York Nationals

Squash Racquets

Amateur .....J. L. Pool 2d, New York
Women ...Mrs. W. F. Howe Jr., Boston
Team .....New York City

Squash Tennis

Amateur .....Rowland B. Haines, Columbia University Club of New York
Amateur, Class B .....S. M. Sperry, Princeton Club of New York
Amateur, Class C ...M. H. Westerfield, Elizabeth Town and Country Club
Team .....Columbia University Club of New York
Veteran .....H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club of New York
Western .....Murray Taylor, Harvard Club of New York
Western, team .....
St. Louis University Club

Swimming

A. A. U., team ..Outrigger Canoe Club, Honolulu
A. A. U., team, indoor ...New York A. C.
Women's team, outdoor .....
Women's Swimming Association of New York
Women's team, indoor .....
Illinois Women's Athletic Club
Intercollegiate .....Yale
Western Conference .....Michigan
Missouri Valley I. A. A. .....Iowa State
M. V. Conference.....Drake
National Collegiate A. A..Northwestern
Y. M. C. A. .....Toronto, Ont.

A. A. U., INDIVIDUAL

100-meter freestyle .....Walter Spence, Penn A. C.
440-yard freestyle ....Clarence Crabbe, Outrigger C. C., Honolulu
880-yard freestyle ....Clarence Crabbe, Outrigger C. C., Honolulu
One-mile freestyle ....Clarence Crabbe, Outrigger C. C., Honolulu
220-yard backstroke.....Frank Walton, Hollywood A. C.
440-yard,breaststroke ..Walter Spence, Penn A. C.
300-meter medley .....Clarence Crabbe, Outrigger C. C., Honolulu
880-yard freestyle relay Hollywood A. C.
Long distance .....R. M. Ruddy, New York A. C.
10-foot springboard diving .....
Michael R. Galitzen, Los Angeles A. C.
High diving, platform ..John Galitzen, Los Angeles A. C.
Chicago Marathon .....R. M. Ruddy, New York A. C.

A. A. U., INDIVIDUAL INDOOR

100-yard freestyle .....Walter Laufer, Lake Shore A. C.
220-yard freestyle .....Walter Laufer, Lake Shore A. C.
500-yard freestyle .....Walter Spence, Philadelphia
150-yard backstroke ..George H. Kojac, Boys' Club of New York
220-yard breaststroke ..Walter Spence, Philadelphia
300-yard individual medley .....
Walter Spence, Philadelphia
400-yard freestyle relay..New York A. C.
300-yard medley relay .....
Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A.
Low springboard diving .....
Michael R. Galitzen, Los Angeles A. C.
High springboard diving .....
Michael R. Galitzen, Los Angeles A. C.

A. A. U., WOMEN'S INDIVIDUAL

100-meter freestyle .....
Miss Eleanor Garratti, San Rafael, Calif.
440-yard freestyle .....
Miss Josephine McKim, Balboa, C. Z.
880-yard freestyle .....
Miss Josephine McKim, Balboa, C. Z.
One mile .....
Miss Josephine McKim, Balboa, C. Z.
220-yard backstroke .....
Miss Eleanor M. Holm, W. S. A. of New York
220-yard breaststroke .....
Miss Agnes Geraghty, W. S. A. of New York
300-meter medley .....
Miss Eleanor M. Holm, W. S. A. of New York
880-yard club relay .....
Women's Swimming Association of New York
Fancy diving, 10-foot springboard .
Miss Georgia Coleman, Los Angeles A. C.
Fancy diving, high platform .....
Miss Georgia Coleman, Los Angeles A. C.
Long distance .....Miss Ethel McGary, W. S. A. of New York

A. A. U., WOMEN'S, INDIVIDUAL
INDOOR

100-yard freestyle .....
Miss Albina Osipowich, Worcester, Mass.
220-yard freestyle .....
Miss Albina Osipowich, Worcester, Mass.
300-yard medley..Miss Eleanor M. Holm, W. S. A. of New York
100-yard breaststroke .....
Miss Jane Fauntz, Illinois Women's A. C.
500-yard freestyle..Miss Ethel McGary, W. S. A. of New York
400-yard relay .....
Illinois Women's A. C., Chicago
Low Springboard diving .....
Miss Jane Fauntz, Illinois Women's A. C.
300-yard medley relay .....
Illinois Women's A. C., Chicago
100-yard backstroke .....
Miss Joan McSheehy, Whitinsville, Mass.
10-foot springboard diving .....
Miss Georgia Coleman, Los Angeles A. C.

Tennis

Singles ..W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia
Doubles ....G. M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and H. Hedges, Santa Monica, Calif.
Clay court singles .....Emmett J. Pare, Chicago
Clay court doubles ....Frederic Mercur, So. Bethlehem, Pa., and J. G. Hall, South Orange, N. J.
Mixed doubles .....Miss Betty Nuthall, England, and G. M. Lott Jr., Chicago
Singles, indoor ...Jean Borotra, France
Doubles, indoor .....F. T. Hunter, New Rochelle, and William T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia
Mixed doubles, indoor .....
Miss Margaret Blake and Richard Harte, Boston
Public parks singles .....G. J. Jennings, Chicago
Public parks doubles ...G. J. Jennings, Chicago, and R. B. Considine, Washington, D. C.
Women's singles ..Miss Helen N. Wills, Berkeley, Calif.
Women's doubles ...Mrs. M. H. Watson and Mrs. L. R. C. Michell, Great Britain
Women's singles, indoor .....
Miss Margaret Blake, Lenox, Mass.
Women's doubles, indoor .....
Mrs. G. W. Wightman and Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline
Veteran singles ...Clarence M. Charest, Washington, D. C.
Veteran doubles ...F. C. Baggs and Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York
Father and son.....J. D. E. Jones and A. G. Jones, Providence, R. I.
United States Army, singles .....
Maj. Robert C. Van Vliet, Canal Zone Infantry
United States Army, doubles .....
Maj. R. C. Van Vliet and Maj. T. D. Finley
Leech Cup .....United States Navy
Professional ...Karel Kozeluh, Prague
Professional doubles .Vincent Richards and Karel Kozeluh
Church Cup .....New York
Sears Cup .....New England
East vs. West .....East
Intersectional, teams .....California
Junior singles .....K. E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Junior doubles .....K. E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, and H. E. Hines Jr., Pasadena
Boys' singles .....Jay Cohn, Santa Monica, Calif.
Boys' doubles..Jay

NEBRASKA HAS GOOD OUTLOOK

Much Interest in Swimming Is Shown at Nebraska This Season

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LINCOLN, Neb.—Prospects look very favorable for the swimming squad at the University of Nebraska this season according to R. F. Vogeler, head swimming coach and instructor in physical education. Not only do prospects look good for this season, but Coach Vogeler believes that considerable interest is being awakened in the sport here and that there will be far more interest in the next few years, especially if the university provides a suitable swimming pool.

This is the second year for swimming at Nebraska and Coach Vogeler had between 20 and 25 varsity candidates out at the opening of the practice season and a good-sized freshman squad. Interfraternity meets brought out 100 men and water polo contests 250. The new interest in swimming here will benefit the varsity squad, he said, by providing more competition.

Four Veterans

Four veterans of last year, all lettermen, are back on the squad. Nebraska will be especially strong in the breaststroke events, Coach Vogeler said. While the Scarlet and Cream lost its two dual meets last season, it made second place in the Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association meet. F. C. Mockler '30 of Omaha, who won first place in the backstroke in the Conference last year, and has not been beaten in backstroke event is the outstanding letterman on the varsity squad. M. E. Hestbeck '31 is a letterman and an outstanding candidate in the 440-yard event. Howard Chaloupka '31 is a strong candidate in the breast and freestyle events and was a winner of first place in the Conference meet, in the former, last season. Alfred Pattavina '32, another letterman, who took second in the breaststroke last season, is a candidate for the breaststroke events.

Two outstanding new men are P. R. Gallup '31, Omaha, and L. I. Thomas '32 of Lincoln. Thomas comes from the freshman squad and is eligible the second semester of college. He has not had much competition but is showing up well in the backstroke events. P. S. Cannon '32 from the freshman squad of last year, is showing up especially well in the sprints and backstroke and William J. Cotter '30 of Pittsburgh, Kansas, is another good candidate for sprints. In K. E. Sutherland '32, Coach Vogeler has a good sprint candidate and the squad's best diver. He has placed in events in the A. A. U. meets at Omaha.

One of the best distance men is J. M. Dille '30, Omaha, who is swimming his first and last year at Nebraska. He has not had a great deal of experience but is a splendid freestyle swimmer. R. J. Gavin '32, who made the team the first year of his competition is a promising backstroke candidate. R. D. Young '31 in his first year of competition, is a big strong swimmer, who looks good in the backstrokes and sprints. He is also a candidate who may place on the 160-yard four-man freestyle relay team.

Amato Promising

In Salvatore Amato '31 of Omaha, Coach Vogeler has the most versatile candidate on the squad. He is expected to be the outstanding man in the sprints and should Coach Vogeler said, be one of the outstanding swimmers in the Conference. He is also a splendid diver, and good in the backstrokes. He will be featured mainly as a sprinter. Hollis Wood '32, Lincoln, who had his first experience at Shattuck Military College, is another outstanding candidate in diving. F. D. Gaskill '31, of Fairbury, Neb., a member of last year's squad is another diver of promise. R. L. Peterson '31, Omaha, also on the squad last year, may make the team in the sprints and backstroke events.

The candidates most likely to place on the 160-yard freestyle relay quartet in the Conference are: Amata, Cannon, Sutherland, Young, Cotter, Peterson and Chaloupka. In the medley relay event Thomas, Mockler and Young look to be the outstanding candidates for the team. The schedule:

Feb. 8—Grinnell College at Grinnell, Ia.; 10—Iowa State College at Ames; 15—Kansas State Agricultural College at Lincoln; 22—University of Iowa at Iowa City; 24—Drake University at Des Moines.

March 7—Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Conference meet at Kansas City.

Swimmers Report to Coach Daubert

Iowa State College Team Will Have Only Five Veterans

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMES, Ia.—With only five veterans returning to the Iowa State College of Agriculture swimming team, Coach J. E. Daubert is confronted with the task of developing a scoring outfit which can compete successfully against other "Big Six" Conference teams, which promise to offer strong rivalry.

"We will have no outstanding stars on the team," says Coach Daubert, "but we will have a group of good swimmers who should score consistently enough in the first three places to win meets. The "Big Six" teams have plenty of candidates and probably will offer strong competition."

R. R. Burtner '30, dash and distance man, will captain the team. In addition to Burtner, Coach Daubert has the following veterans as a nucleus for his tank team; G. L. Unser '32, dash and distance man; L. F. Hummel '30, 50- and 150-yard backstroke; M. J. Smith '31, 200-yard breaststroke and 440-yard freestyle; J. N. Chicken '31, 200-yard breaststroke and fancy diving.

Among the most promising of the new members of the team is Richard Fleig '32, who should go through the season undefeated in the fancy diving event, according to Coach Daubert.

B. A. Smith '30 will swim in the 50- and 100-yard dashes, while W. A. Fraser '32 will compete in the 50, 100- and 150-yard backstroke events. W. A. Weld '32 will also swim the 150-yard backstroke. In the longer events, R. S. MacDuff '32 will swim the 200-yard breaststroke; R. C. Goodrich '31, 200-yard breaststroke, and H. W. Petsch '32 the 220- and 440-yard freestyle events.

The schedule for the Iowa State team will open at Ames on Feb. 10, a dual meet with the University of Nebraska taking place. The complete schedule follows:

Feb. 10—University of Nebraska at Ames; 14—Drake University at Ames; 22—Kansas State Agricultural College and University of Kansas at Kansas City.

March 1—Grinnell College at Grinnell; 7—Big Six Conference Meet at Kansas City.

C. O. SMALLING TO COACH

PALO ALTO, Calif. (AP)—Charles O. Smalling, outstanding star of the football game between Stanford University and United States Military Academy, announced he has accepted a position as assistant athletic coach at the Menlo School and Junior College, Menlo Park, Calif.

American Olympic Committee Reorganization Indicated

Conference Is Held to Harmonize Tenth Olympiad in 1932—Propose to Divide Membership List Into Three Classes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A complete reorganization of the American Olympic Committee for the sake of harmony during the tenth Olympiad meetings at Los Angeles and Lake Placid in 1932 was indicated by the results of a conference held Monday at the New York Athletic Club, in which the newly appointed constitution revision committee, headed by Avery Brundage, president of the Amateur Athletic Union, met with a committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, headed by Gen. Palmer E. Pierce, its president. The meeting was for the purpose of working out a plan for changes in the constitution and by-laws of the association, so as to meet the objection of the N. C. A. A. to the present arrangement, before the meeting of the latter organization, today and Wednesday.

The main feature of the proposals as agreed upon by the organizations is to be the revision of the membership list of the American Olympic Association into two or three classes. One class with full voting power, consisting of the organizations which directly and regularly initiate, develop and govern those sports included in the Olympic program, such as the Amateur Athletic Union, the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the National Amateur Athletic Federation. Second, a few organizations which participate in these events, with merely a nominal voting power, and lastly, most of the present members of the association, without any voting power at all. Involved in this part of the program is the readjustment of the relative voting strength of the various active members.

To Appoint Committee

In order to insure substantial harmony, the requirement of a two-thirds majority vote to every decision of the association or its committees was decided.

The quadrennial session of the American Olympic Association, scheduled for next November at Washington, is to appoint an executive committee for the association, with full power to form and organize in all particulars an American Olympic Committee which shall have jurisdiction of all matters pertaining to the participation of the United States in the Olympic Games. This committee in turn is to appoint the selection committee to pick the competitors to represent the United States, as well as the managers, coaches, etc.

The resolutions provide that these appointments be distributed so that adequate and democratic representation, as well as proper and regional distribution, shall result. It shall be required especially that the managers in charge of America's Olympic teams be selected from men who by training are experienced in the handling of large movements of athletic personnel.

The statement, jointly signed by the two presidents, finally stated that the athletic situation in this country is fluid, changing from day to day. The American Olympic Association was created in 1921 at a time when conditions were different from what they are today and efforts are now being made to bring about a reorganization that will bring the American Olympic Association up to datet.

Proposals Welcomed

The constitution revision committee invited the 74 constituent organizations holding membership in the American Olympic Association, to propose amendments. The committee made it clear that they would welcome proposals from all sources.

The meeting and conference brought out the fact that all organizations are aiming in the one direction. It was the consensus of opinion that the American Olympic Association should be a great national patriotic organization, truly representative of all organizations interested in amateur sport and the athletic life of all parts of the Nation.

The personnel of the committees at the sessions was as follows:

American Olympic Association—Frederick W. Rubien, chairman; Avery Brundage, A. Clinton Gilbert, Murray Hulbert, Commander Herbert A. Jones, Dr. Charles W. Kennedy, Gustavus T. Kirby, Julian S. Myrick, Maj. William C. Rose, and Dr. Graem M. Hammond, ex officio.

National Collegiate Athletic Association—Gen. Palmer E. Pierce, Romeyn Berry, Cornell University; Dean S. W. Beyer, Iowa State College; Director W. J. Bingham, Harvard University; J. M. Cates, Yale University; Dean C. E. Friley, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas; Harry L. Hillman, Dartmouth College; Prof. C. W. Kennedy, Princeton University; Prof. W. R. LaPorte, University of Southern California; Prof. O. F. Long, Northwestern University; Prof. D. B. Swingle, Rocky Mountain Conference; Dean Frank W. Nicholson, Wesleyan University; Prof. W. B. Owens, Stanford University; Prof. D. A. Penick, University of Texas; Dr. J. E. Raycroft, Princeton University; Dean S. V. Sanford, University of Georgia, and Fielding H. Yost, University of Michigan.

'BIG NINE' GIVES 1930 SCHEDULE

Universities Play 49 Baseball Games for Championship

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Forty-nine games comprise the baseball championship schedule of the "Big Nine" announced here recently. University of Michigan, University of Chicago, and Northwestern University lead in number of games dated, with 12 each. University of Illinois and Purdue University have 11 each, and Indiana University, University of Minnesota, Ohio State University and University of Wisconsin have 10 each. The "Big Nine" baseball schedule:

April 19—Purdue at Ohio State, Chicago at Indiana; 23—Ohio State at Michigan, Northwestern at Purdue; 25—Minnesota at Indiana, Wisconsin at Chicago; 26—Wisconsin at Illinois, Purdue at Northwestern, Minnesota at Indiana—28 Northwestern at Illinois; 30—Illinois at Purdue, Chicago at Michigan.

May 3—Ohio State at Illinois, Northwestern at Michigan, Minnesota at Wisconsin, Indiana at Chicago; 5—Ohio State at Purdue; 6—Michigan at Chicago; 7—Wisconsin at Northwestern; 9—Ohio at Indiana, Purdue at Michigan; 10—Ohio State at Chicago, Illinois at Michigan, Northwestern at Wisconsin; 12—Illinois at Wisconsin; 13—Purdue at Indiana; 14—Chicago at Illinois; 16—Michigan at Northwestern, Purdue at Minnesota; 17—Indiana at Ohio State, Michigan at Illinois, Purdue at Minnesota, Chicago at Wisconsin; 20—Michigan at Ohio State 20—Illinois at Northwestern, Indiana at Purdue, Wisconsin at Minnesota 23—Illinois at Chicago, Michigan at Purdue 24—Illinois at Ohio State, Northwestern at Indiana, Michigan at Wisconsin 28—Chicago at Ohio State, Indiana at Northwestern 30—Northwestern at Minnesota 31—Northwestern at Minnesota, Wisconsin at Michigan.

June 4—Chicago at Minnesota, two games.

WESTERN SKATING ASSOCIATION DATES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Ten events for speed skaters have been scheduled by the Western Skating Association, which is still a member of the Central Amateur Athletic Union, though outlawed by the National Skating Association, which is recognized by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. The Illinois Skating Association, a new organization formed here by representatives of skate manufacturers, has also announced a program.

Western races begin New Year's day with the Gubbins A. C. derby in Garfield Park, according to Herman J. Fischer, president of the Western Association, and continue to Feb. 16. The schedule follows:

Jan. 1—Gubbins A. C. at Garfield Park; 5—Northwest Parks championships at Northwest Park; 11—Interstate championships, Cullen A. C., Columbus Park; 12—Moynihan A. C. at Bessemer Park; 18—Tri-State championships, Norwood Park Post at Norwood Park; 19—Illinois State championships, Oval A. A. at Douglas Park; 25-26—Tribune Silver Skates Derby at Garfield Park.

Feb. 2—Western Championships, Elgin Skating Club, Elgin, Ill.; 9—City championships, Hyde Park Post, at Jackson Park; 16—Wallace A. C. at Lincoln Park.

PROFESSORS COMMEND BULLETIN

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. (AP)—The American Association of University Professors has adopted a resolution commending the Carnegie Foundation for its reports on college athletics, but did not indorse the findings and recommendations in the report. The association, in its final day's sessions at the University of North Carolina, also adopted a resolution that the report, known as Bulletin 23, be transmitted for discussion with a request, that the findings of the chapters be sent to the council of the association for presentation at the 1930 meeting.

WEST POINT ELECTS HUMBER

BARSTOW, Calif. (AP)—Cadet Charles J. Humber Jr. '31, for three years right guard of the United States Military Academy football team, is captain of next year's eleven. He was elected at a meeting of lettermen held on the train that is taking the squad to West Point from Palo Alto, where the cadets lost to Stanford University.

FRANK KARTHEISER IS WINNER

DETROIT (AP)—Frank Kartheiser, of Chicago, won the invitational round robin bowling tournament here Monday night, by defeating Fred Garella, Detroit, in the final block, 2218 to 2140. Kartheiser had 69 strikes, 36 spares, four splits and one error. Gardella had 63 strikes, 40 spares, four splits and four errors.

WOMEN SWIMMERS TO COMPETE FOR TITLES

Junior and Senior Events at Five Clubs

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Women swimmers of the Central Association of the Amateur Athletic Union will compete for senior and junior titles at five different clubs this winter. The Lake Shore Athletic Club and the Illinois Women's Athletic Club share in the largest number of events awarded by F. W. Blankley, chairman of the Central Swimming committee. The 200-yard relay races for seniors and juniors have not been placed as yet.

Events to be held by the various clubs are as follows:

Lake Shore A. C.—50-yard and 500-yard freestyle, low board diving and 400-yard relay for seniors; 50-yard freestyle and 100-yard breaststroke for juniors.

Illinois Women's A. C.—220-yard freestyle, 150-yard backstroke, and 220-yard breaststroke for seniors; 100-yard and 220-yard freestyle and low-board diving for juniors.

Medinah A. C.—100-yard freestyle, individual medley and high-board diving for seniors; high-board diving for juniors.

Blackhawk Park—Medley-relay for seniors; 500-yard freestyle and medley-relay for juniors.

Edgewater Beach Apartments—100-yard backstroke, individual medley and 400-yard relay for juniors.

PICK-UPS

THE St. Louis Browns have arranged to play 28 exhibition games as part of their spring training. Only five of these games, however, will be played with major-league teams. Incidentally, this will be the first time that the Browns have been scheduled to play that number of games before the regular season starts.

Scout Charles Barrett of the St. Louis Cardinals recently said that he thought it would be wise to start a school for baseball umpires. The Cardinals at present conduct a training camp each spring for young players who wish to take part in organized baseball. Scout Barrett said: "It may be true that nobody pays at the gate to see an umpire, nevertheless, it is my opinion, the umpire is the most important man on the field." It certainly wouldn't do any of the new major-league arbitrators any harm to take a few lessons from such veterans as Thomas H. Connolly, William J. Klem and Henry O'Day.

The lifetime batting record of Albert H. Simmons, outfielder with Connie Mack's world champion Athletics, shows that during six years of major-league playing he has taken part in 820 games; gone to bat 3283 times and made 1168 hits for an average of .356. There are a great many players who would be satisfied if they could have an average as high as that for one season.

Charles F. Lucas, Cincinnati pitcher, seems to have been a very valuable man to his team during 1929. In pitching he placed fifth in the league in the matter of earned run averages with a mark of .360, while winning 19 games and losing 12. Only two other men, Malone and Root, were able to win as many as 19 games. Lucas also had the honor of being the league's leading pinch-hitter, with a percentage of .350. In 42 trips to the plate as an emergency batter, Lucas made good on 14 occasions. This is a rare feat for any player and even more so for a pitcher.

Western Association batting records, recently released, show that Elmer Gray of the Shawnee Club was the leader, with a mark of .360, just one point better than Diester of Joplin, who was second. Wright, also of the Joplin Club, was the most efficient pitcher by winning 14 games and losing four for an average of .778.

C. B. Owens has been engaged by the New York Yankees to officiate in their spring exhibition games.

When I. M. Boone, formerly with the Boston and Chicago American League Clubs, and last season with the Mission Club, led the Pacific Coast League in batting, he established a new league record. His average of .407 is a new all-time mark. Boone also led in the matter of runs batted in, 218, and in home runs, 55. He had a total of 323 hits, which is only two behind the present league record. J. Smead Jolley, recently purchased by the Chicago White Sox from San Francisco, took second place with a .387 average.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

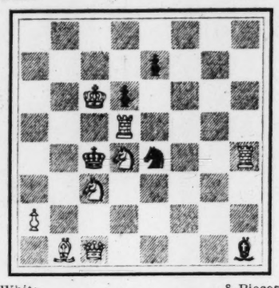
North Dakota 24, Montana 22.
Bulter 38, Nebraska 26.
Purdue 43, Vanderbilt 22.
Georgia Tech 37, Stevens Tech 25.

CHESS

by Frederick R Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1161
By A. N. Lebedeff

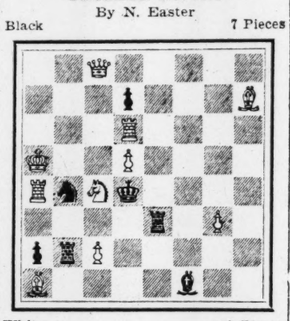
Black 5 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1162
By N. Easter

Black 7 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

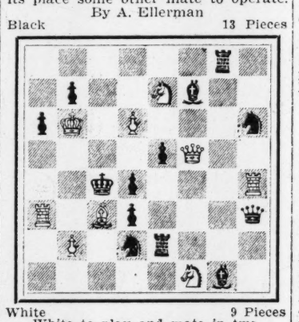
No. 1159. K-B3
No. 1160. 1. R-B8 (threat)
2. QxKPch
1.
2. QxBPch Kt-Kt3
Prob. Comp } Q-B3
A. Ellerman }

PROBLEM COMPOSITION
Unpinning of Black by Black's Defenses

This Black self-unpinning theme is very easy to understand. A pinned Black piece would defend the threat, but for the fact of its being pinned. Black's thematic defenses are various unpinning moves by other pieces, interfering on the line of pin, each move defeating the threat and allowing in its place some other mate to operate.

By A. Ellerman

Black 13 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

NOTES

At the rooms of the Marshall Chess Club, six players from the club met and conquered the Kent School team, which, however, had the satisfaction of winning at top board, H. Bullard defeating J. Kelley of the Marshall Club.

The International Team Tournament for the Hamilton Russell Cup will be played at Hamburg, Germany, during July, 1930.

The following game was played at the recent Carlsbad tournament. It shows that Tartakower, who tried the King's Gambit at the 1924 New York Tournament with considerable success, has not lost any of his daring.

EVANS GAMBIT DECLINED

Tartakower White	Yates Black	Tartakower White	Yates Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	17 Kt-KR4	Kt-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	18 R-R8	Kt-Q2
3 B-B4	B-B4	19 Kt-B5	Kt-QKt3
4 P-QKt4	B-Kt3	20 RxB?	QxR
5 B-Kt2	P-Q3	21 B-Kt3	P-Q4
6 P-QR4	P-QR3	22 BxP	Q-Q
7 P-Kt5	PxP	23 P-B4	P-Kt3
8 PxP	RxR	24 Kt-Kt3	QKt-Q2
9 BxR	Kt-Kt1	25 Kt-Kt4	Q-R5
10 P-Q4	PxP	26 K-R2	P-R4
11 BxP	BxB	27 P-Kt3	Q-K2
12 QxB	Kt-KB3	28 Kt-R6ch	K-R2
13 Castles	Castles	29 KtxP	Q-B4
14 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	30 Kt-Kt5ch	K-R3
15 P-R3	R-K	31 Kt-B7ch	K-R2
16 R-R	P-R3		

Drawn by repetition of moves.

From the recent Barcelona tournament between the third and first prize winners:

ENGLISH OPENING

Capablanca White	Colle Black	Capablanca White	Colle Black
1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	17 BPxB	RxR
2 Kt-KB3	P-B4(a)	18 RxR	B-Kt7
3 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	19 R-R2	B-R3
4 P-Q4	PxP	20 P-B4(d)	Q-Kt
5 KtxP	KtxKt	21 Q-B4	R-Q
6 QxKt	P-KKt3	22 Q-B7	Q-R(e)
7 P-K4(b)	P-Q3	23 B-Kt4	Kt-B4
8 B-K2	B-Kt2	24 P-K5	B-Kt2
9 P-B3	Q-R4(c)	25 QxKP	P-KR4
10 B-K3	P-QR3	26 P-K6	PxB
11 Q-Q2	B-K3	27 PxPch	K-R2
12 R-QB	R-QB	28 Q-R4ch	B-R3
13 P-QKt3	Kt-Q2	29 P-B5	P-KKt4
14 Castles	Castles	30 BxP	K-Kt2
15 Kt-Q5	Q-Q	31 QxBch	Resigns
16 Q-Kt4	BxKt		

(a) Probably not the best for it allows White to transpose into a favorable variation of the Sicilian.

(b) In the Sicilian Black should stop P-QB4 by White. In this game, which now becomes a Sicilian, White demonstrates why.

(c) This turns out badly, but Black is sorely cramped.

(d) The Cuban is at his irresistible best in this sort of game. He allows his opponent no counterplay whatever.

(e) QxQ is better, inasmuch as White would have a winning ending not wholly without drawing possibilities. The Cuban is a master end-game player, however, so that his opponent doubtless preferred a speedy finish.

CHURCHES ENTERTAIN FOREIGN STUDENTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINTER PARK, Fla.—Nine members of the Rollins College "League of Nations," the foreign students enrolled in the college this year, were entertained during Christmas holidays in St. Petersburg as guests of the Federation of Churches in that city.

The students were entertained in private homes and were speakers and entertainers at a special program in the largest auditorium of the city one night during their stay in St. Petersburg.

LONDON AND CLEVELAND TIE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, Ont.—Playing their second game in three nights, the London Panthers and Cleveland Indians staged a 4-to-4 tie here on Monday night. The visitors secured a three-goal lead in the first 12 minutes of the game, but London tied with the only goal of the last period. The result made no difference to the standing of the teams, Cleveland being fourth and the locals fifth.

KANSAS TEAM STARTS RIGHT

Jayhawker Cagers Defeat Washurn and Missouri in Non-Conference Games

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAWRENCE, Kan.—With two impressive victories as a start toward a successful season, the University of Kansas basketball team is now preparing for a three-game series with the University of California's Golden Bears, an international match with the champion cagers of Mexico, and the "Big Six" race to follow.

The Jayhawker squad of 14 men went into secret training after Thanksgiving and emerged on Dec. 17, to make its bow to the 1929-30 season, by scoring a 42-to-22 triumph in a non-Conference tilt with Washburn College, at Topeka. Washburn is holder of the Central Conference title and defeated K. U. last year by a one-point margin.

In an exhibition game played at Convention Hall in Kansas City Dec. 21, the Kansas team found a bigger obstacle presented by the University of Missouri Tigers. Strenuous guarding on the part of both quintets held down the score to 8-all at the half, but in the second period the Jayhawkers forged into the lead to win preseason honors by a score of 17 to 12. Last year, Missouri won this game, as well as the two Conference contests.

Coach Changes Tactics

Dr. F. C. Allen, director of athletics at K. U. and coach of the Crimson and Blue basketeers, has decided to change the tactics of his team and to that end has introduced Kansas fans to a Jayhawker team playing an entirely new style of game. The old quick-breaking offense has been discarded for a slow-breaking attack that, thus far, has proved much more effective. A tight defense has been accomplished through a modified zone plan, in which the forwards plan a man-to-man game in front.

Though Kansas' basketball prestige has dropped in recent seasons, the Jayhawkers winning only two of the 10 Conference games played by them in the last 'Big Six' race, Dr. Allen is known as a builder of winning teams. Under his guidance, Kansas wore the crown of the old Missouri Valley Conference for six consecutive seasons, beginning in 1922. Spirit is added to the team by the presence of Dr. James A. Naismith, the inventor of basketball, who has been a professor of physical education at K. U. for more than a quarter of a century.

Of four lettermen returning to the court, two are forwards recognized for their sharp-shooting ability. Both T. C. Bishop '31 and C. R. Thomson '30, were runners-up for "Big Six" individual scoring honors last season. Bishop is not up to his usual form as yet, but Thomson is in shooting form. He scored five field goals, to take high point position in the exhibition game.

Cox Fixture at Guard

A consistently hard-playing letterman is F. B. Cox '31, guard and captain of last season's team. Two new men are alternating regularly at the other guard position. One, L. E. Page '32, is a fast floor worker, while the other, F. J. Bausch '32, is a constant bother to opponents on defense.

At center is R. C. Ramsey '31, the fourth letterman. Yet, the problem of getting the tip-off seems to be solved more certainly in the person of J. A. Bausch '31, who starred at fullback on the gridiron this fall. Bausch is fast and has a good eye for the basket. He has already outjumped two taller adversaries, to get the tip-off almost constantly.

When substitutions are made, those most frequently inserted in the line-up are O. P. C. Rost '32 and A. L. Lawrence '31 at forward; and T. M. O'Leary '32 and E. J. Madison '32 at guard. Other members of the squad are: J. M. McCanles '32, center; L. J. Skinner '31, guard; and Doral Grose '31, forward.

The first two games between Kansas and the University of California will be played on the convention hall court at Kansas City. The third of the series will open the home season at the auditorium court in Lawrence. These games will be on Jan. 2, 3 and 4. The Pal basketball team, national champion of Mexico, meets the Jayhawkers at Lawrence on Jan. 6.

New Amateur Era Seen by Brundage

Will Far Surpass What Now Exisits, A. A. U. President Predicts

NEW YORK (AP)—Speaking at a general discussion of college and school athletics as described by the Carnegie Foundation's famous "Bulletin 23," Avery Brundage of Chicago, president of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, Monday predicted "an era of amateur athletics that will far surpass what we already have."

Agreeing that abuses exist, Brundage related how the Chicago Athletic Association was forced to abandon the sport of track and field because of the demands of athletes who had received subsidies at college and sought similar inducements from the club.

"If all the hullabaloo of the football season is designed solely for the physical training of some 40 or 50 men on the squad," said Brundage, "it's all wrong—it's all foolishness."

The need, he declared, is for development of a higher standard of amateur sportsmanship among all those connected with this and other sports, whether in a competitive or administrative capacity or merely as a spectator.

Taking an optimistic view, Brundage said:

"We are learning that the public and the press demand when we have rules that they must be lived up to and forecast a general improvement through a closer adherence to the principles of amateurism in amateur sport."

"Bulletin 23" was hailed by Dr. Charles W. Kennedy of Princeton University as "one of the greatest services that could be performed for amateur sport in this or any other country."

While noting improvement in the conditions, as described in the report, Dr. Kennedy declared "there is still a very great responsibility resting upon us."

True amateur athletics are a refreshing influence "in these days when there is almost nothing that does not have a price tag attached," Dr. Kennedy said. He urged that every effort be made to keep them free of commercial taint.

As to the contention that a student athlete is entitled to share some of the gate receipts as a reward for his "services," Dr. Kennedy declared:

"We do not look at it that way at Princeton. We owe the athlete nothing. On the contrary, he receives from the university the privilege of bearing the Princeton colors and he must bear them in the right way."

Dr. Howard J. Savage of the Carnegie Foundation, author of "Bulletin 23," reiterated its charges of recruiting and subsidizing. Other speakers were Matthew Woll, president of the Sportsmanship Brotherhood which arranged the luncheon discussion and vice-president of the American Federation of Labor; Charles O. Tillinghast, headmaster of Horace Mann school here; Chauncey C. Shean, coach at Erasmus High School, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Walter E. Short, secretary of the New Jersey State Interscholastic Athletic Association.

Devereaux Milburn, famous polo player; R. J. Barbuti, Olympic 400-meter champion, and Romeyn Berry, Cornell University graduate manager of athletics, were among the prominent sports figures present.

STATE PROGRAM FOSTERS POLICY OF HOME RULE

(Continued from Page 1)

in towns; and the submission of questions to voters in certain towns.

Of the three other bills included in Mr. Bacon's schedule, one has an important bearing on charitable, religious and educational corporations, raising from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000, the limit on the value of real and personal estate that they may hold, and clarifying other provisions of the law.

Another takes out of the Legislature the power to revive corporations, delegating that power to the Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation. The last bill requires the counsel to the Legislature and officials and department heads to make annual recommendations for changes that will avoid special legislation, by the enactment of general legislation.

In commenting upon his proposition, Mr. Bacon said, "When it is taken into account that about half of the annual legislative grist is made up of special measures, we are confronted with a clear question of what should be done about it. Of the 443 acts and resolves passed at the last session, 212 were of special application. From year to year the ratio is about the same.

Necessary Under System

"The Legislature has been criticized because of the tendency of members to urge the interests of their localities or their constituents, rather than the general public welfare. As long as it is necessary under our system to obtain legislative sanction for these individual matters and local improvements, we can hardly expect members not to interest themselves particularly in measures of benefit to the people whom they represent.

"We must therefore improve the system. We can remove from the field of special legislation some of these local matters and leave them to be dealt with by the cities and towns. We can turn over to the state administrative departments under delegated powers, many of the details with which the Legislature is now compelled to concern itself."

Mr. Bacon said he believed the responsibility for municipal loans should be put squarely up to the voters. He explained that his bill pertaining to this matter leaves as they are the existing limits of 2½ per cent in cities and 3 per cent in towns, but allows municipalities to authorize indebtedness in excess of the limits, but not in excess of 4 per cent when approved by a two-thirds majority of the registered voters.

The bill regarding claims against cities provides that such claims be referred to a board of three members, comprising the city or town counsel, a second member appointed by the Mayor or selectmen, and a third member who shall be a non-resident appointed by the director of accounts.

The bill authorizing cities to make appropriations for public entertainments simply makes an addition in the general law to the purposes for which a municipality may appropriate money.

The bill allowing municipalities to divert park and playground land to other purposes would be an entirely new one.

CLEMENCY SHOWN TO LEON DAUDET, FRENCH ROYALIST

(Continued from Page 1)

scribed as an atheist, elaborated doctrines of force which were eventually rebuked by the Vatican and finally Action Francaise was placed on the Index and those Royalists who would not abjure Action Francaise were practically excommunicated.

These doctrinal difficulties did not, however, succeed in repressing Action Francaise. But they seem to have minimized Royalist influence. The result was that the law was not intimidated when M. Daudet experienced personal troubles. M. Daudet's young son six years ago passed on in mysterious circumstances. M. Daudet conducted a campaign against the Paris police, making extraordinary accusations against them. In the course of this campaign he libeled a taxicab driver, who sued him, and the courts condemned M. Daudet to imprisonment.

When called on to serve his sentence in June, 1927, he fortified himself in his newspaper office with a guard of 1000 Camelots du Roi, heavily armed. The prefect behaved with exceptional tact and after three days' siege walked through the Royalist lines and made an appeal to M. Daudet to avert bloodshed. M. Daudet replied that he did not wish to start a civil war and surrendered.

A fortnight later the Camelots perpetrated an amazing and daring hoax on the authorities. They rang up the prison governor and impersonating the Minister of the Interior, ordered the immediate secret release of M. Daudet. For the sake of verisimilitude the release of a Communist was ordered at the same time in the same way. An automobile was in waiting and M. Daudet was whisked to Belgium.

Since then he has lived in Belgium, contributing daily to his newspaper. The Government declined to pardon him, though petitions were presented to the Government. At last, however, it is believed that the exile has sufficiently endured. It will be interesting to watch the effect of this grace. Will it mean a new period of Royalist activity? Or will it mean the further discrediting of Action Francaise? In any event it can properly be said that the Royalists, though making a considerable noise, are an insignificant group in French political life.

Gains of Peace and Prosperity Mirrored in Chronology of 1929

(Continued from Page 9)

mates that appropriations of $3,830,445,231 will be required for 1931.

Soviet Russia characterizes the Stimson Pact of Paris reminder as "an unfriendly act."

Dec. 5—Business leaders of the United States, following a conference with President Hoover, decide to form an economic council to aid in keeping employment and construction work upon an even keel.

The Government's merchant marine construction program is set at $160,000,000 to $175,000,000 for the next five years, calling for 15 new mail-carrying vessels.

Dec. 6—The Polish Cabinet resigns following the failure of a vote of confidence in the Sejm.

Honduras, under the leadership of President Mejia Colinbres, begins an active temperance campaign.

William S. Vare of Pennsylvania is denied a seat in the United States Senate.

Col. Patrick J. Hurley of Oklahoma, Assistant Secretary of War, is appointed Secretary of War.

Dec. 7—A commission to investigate conditions in Haiti and to recommend a more definite policy for the United States is asked for by President Hoover in a special message to Congress following the placing of the insular republic under martial law and the dispatching of United States Marines to quell a series of riots.

The Austrian Parliament passes a bill for reformation of the Constitution.

Dec. 8—Ship-to-shore telephone service is inaugurated on the Leviathan.

Dec. 9—The United States signs three protocols for adherence to the World Court.

Dec. 10—President Condouriotis resigns as President of Greece.

Dec. 11—The Italian Government abandons its position in favor of submarine warfare and joins with the United States and Great Britain in seeking the abolition of submersible war craft.

The Senate seats Joseph R. Grundy as Senator from Pennsylvania.

Dec. 12—Marking the twenty-eighth anniversary of the day when his telegraphic "S" spanned the Atlantic, Guglielmo Marconi's voice is heard over the entire United States through a radio hook-up which radiocast a speech delivered in London.

Dec. 13—The controversial question of "freedom of the seas" becomes obsolete under the Pact of Paris and the League of Nations agreements, according to a "white paper" issued by the British Government. Britain declares that it would be impossible for any nation to remain neutral in the event of a belligerent violation of the treaties.

Dec. 14—Alexander Zaimis, president of the Greek Senate, and formerly Prime Minister, is elected President of Greece. His neutral attitude in domestic affairs is expected to conciliate former conflicting elements. Mr. Zaimis has served as Prime Minister on several occasions, and was formerly high commissioner of Crete.

ALEXANDER ZAIMIS

Dec. 15—The British dirigible R-100 makes its first trial flight at Howden, Yorkshire, Eng.

Dec. 16 — The French Senate ratifies the Mellon-Berenger agreement settling France's $4,025,000,000 war debt to the United States.

Dec. 17—The South Atlantic is spanned by Lieut.-Col. Tydeo Larre-Borges of Uruguay and Lieut. Leon Challe of France, who land on the northeastern coast of Brazil on a proposed flight from Seville, Spain, to Montevideo.

Dwight W. Morrow, United States Ambassador to Mexico, will accept appointment as United States Senator from New Jersey.

A new world's airplane distance record of 5015 miles over a triangular course is set by Capt. Dieudonné Coste and a companion, winning the $8000 prize of the French Government.

The Argentine exchange office at Buenos Aires closes, the nation suspending the export of gold.

Dec. 18—Japanese delegates to the London naval conference, following preliminary discussions with American officials in Washington, announce that their Government will be willing to reduce its maximum armament demands.

The press censorship imposed by Primo de Rivera, Spanish dictator, is lifted.

Dec. 19—King George consents to preside at the London naval disarmament conference.

Japan will support any move at the London disarmament conference in support of a "holiday" on the building of capital ships until 1936, Reijiro Wakatsuki, the chief Japanese delegate, announces.

President Hoover appoints a research council on social trends to study "significant changes in our national life over recent years, paralelling in character the investigation of economic changes made more than a year ago."

Judge Horace Stern, in the common pleas court in Philadelphia, declares that liquor is an overwhelming factor in crime, and urges the submission of records showing this relationship to the President's law enforcement commission.

Dec. 21—The Interstate Commerce Commission announces its plan for consolidation of the Nation's railroads, proposing a grouping into 21 trunk lines.

Dec. 22—China and Russia sign a protocol ending hostilities over the Chinese Eastern Railway seizure, restoring the road to status quo and fixing Jan. 25 for a final conference.

A German plebescite defeats the Nationalists' referendum against the Young reparations plan.

Dec. 26 — President-elect Ortiz Rubio of Mexico arrives in Washington to visit President Hoover.

Dec. 27—A memorandum made public by the French Foreign Office declares that its naval strength must be sufficient for the needs of the French "empire," and urges a pact of nonaggression among the Mediterranean nations not invited to the London naval conference.

The Chinese central political council votes to

SAVANTS DIFFER ON FIRST 'HOME' OF HUMAN RACE

Mississippi Valley Mounds Said to Have Andedated Pyramids of Egypt

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DES MOINES, Ia.—Whether the fertile Mississippi Valley was one of the cradles of the human race or whether Asia and perhaps Europe are entitled solely to that distinction was debated with vigor as archæologists from many states gathered here for their part of the annual convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

One of the natural scientists who maintained that prehistoric man thrived on the great central plains of what is now the United States was P. E. Cox, state archæologist of Tennessee.

"Mounds found in the great valley of the Mississippi were constructed long before a stone was laid in the pyramids of Egypt or any other part of the world," Mr. Cox said. "Existence always has sought the site of least resistance. Favorable climate and nature's food always have attracted man and made possible existence of the animal kingdom. It is reasonable to assume that man has been in the valley of the Mississippi as long as on any other continent."

In opposition to Mr. Cox's theory, Harold Cook of Denver, Colo., held that North America was still uninhabited "untold centuries after prehistoric man had created a culture in Europe and Asia."

E. B. Renaud of Denver, Colo., announced that he found proof that the "basket man" of 15 centuries before Christ existed in the northwestern section of New Mexico and in western Oklahoma. This proof was obtained on an archæological expedition which he conducted.

"This extends the distribution area of the 'basket man' several hundred miles farther northeast than this division had been known to exist," Mr. Renaud said. Acorn cakes, the work of the 'basket men,' were found on the expedition. Mr. Renaud advanced the theory that the possible origin of the "hole in the doughnuts" came from the holes which these pre-historic men made in acorn cakes.

DES MOINES, Ia. (AP)—A three-day week for machine workers through use of at present unavailable energy in artificial light is suggested to the American Association for the advancement of Science as an industrial development of the future.

It is a by-product of a new field of research which was explained to a general session of the association Dec. 30 by Dr. W. T. Bovie, formerly of Harvard Medical School. It is based on observations which Dr. Bovie said promise the possibility of producing an artificial light, a wide range of stimulating rays that are neutralized at present because not disentangled from useless or harmful rays of the same light.

The idea of shorter working hours was suggested to him by a manufacturer and by his own observations that some workers would prefer night work if they might have conditions as in the day. With the equivalent of sunshine available artificially it might be possible, he explained, to operate machinery 24 hours a day, saving the interest on capital now lost with idle time, and developing resources to give workers the shorter week.

DES MOINES, Ia. (AP)—Thomas Hunt Morgan, zoologist, was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at the business meeting of the organization Dec. 31. He is professor of the California Institute of Technology at Pasadena, Calif.

30 Selected to Make Survey of Education

WASHINGTON (AP)—Selection of 30 educators to conduct a nation-wide survey of secondary education was announced by Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior.

Selection of the committee, which will co-operate with a group of laymen yet to be chosen, followed the organization of a consulting committee which already has mapped out a plan of action. The personnel of the advisory group was described as including specialists in state and city school administration, state university administration, the relations of colleges and secondary schools, Negro education, junior high schools and colleges, large city high schools, vocational education and other fields. The 30 educators selected as advisers are:

Dean E. J. Ashbaugh of Miami University, Oxford, O.; John L. Clifton, State Director of Education, Columbus, O.; R. L. Cooley, Milwaukee, Wis.; Prof. Philip W. L. Cox of New York University; Prof. Jesse B. Davis of Boston University; J. D. Elliff, University of Missouri; Lucile Fargo of East Cleveland, O.; Prof. E. N. Ferriss of Cornell University; Will C. French, Tulsa, Okla.; John M. Gandy, president of the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, Petersburg, Va.; T. W. Gosling, Akron, O.; Arthur Gould, Los Angeles; Prof. E. D. Grizzell, University of Pennsylvania; W. W. Haggard, Joliet, Ill.; W. A. Jessup, president of the University of Iowa; Franklin W. Johnson, president of Colby College, Waterville, Me.; J. Stevens Kadesch, Medford, Mass.; Frank M. Leavitt, Pittsburgh; Michael H. Lucy, New York City; A. Laura McGregor, Rochester, N. Y.; C. R. Maxwell, dean of the University of Wyoming; Bruce Millikin, Salt Lake City, Utah; Shelton Phelps, Nashville, Tenn.; E. Ruth Pyrtle, Lincoln, Neb.; Lewis W. Smith, Berkeley, Calif.; Prof. W. R. Smithey, University of Virginia; Prof. Sarah M. Surtevant, Teachers College, Columbia University; Milo H. Stuart, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. L. Uhl, dean of the University of Washington, Seattle; William A. Wetzel, Trenton, N. J.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Frank T. Livermore, Lynn, Mass.
James Hatch, Yarmouth, Me.
Elizabeth S. Natt, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
George C. Merrill, Newburyport, Mass.
Lottie C. Rideout, Swampscott, Mass.
Florence M. Carpoon, Portland, Me.
Nancy F. Cushman, Millburn, N. J.

Training for Political Career Begins Early, Says Senator

School, College, Home Town Activities, With Study of Editorials and Biographies, Can Prove Sound Foundation to Earnest Youth

By SIMEON D. FESS
United States Senator from Ohio

AS I now see it, looking back to those early days, I believe that the most far-reaching impression made upon me in my youth pointing to a political career came from reading the lives of such self-made political figures as Lincoln, Clay, Webster, Calhoun and later, Garfield, men who had reached high station from lowly beginnings. To one denied the material advantages of the well-to-do, and with an insatiable as well as an inexplicable ambition to win preferment, such examples of political achievement were compelling. "If they can, why can't I?" seemed the persistent inquiry. From penury and poverty to position and power appeared to be the lessons to be drawn, and the American rule in all lines of endeavor, including political preferment.

In those days, in my community, the ultimate goal ever dangled before the eyes of youth was success. This was the language of the neighborhood. Even wealth was looked upon as not beyond the reach of the industrious and frugal. The common inquiry of the community was "What can you do?" This was the yardstick of the neighborhood. In rural Ohio, in my youth, the prospect of accomplishment was the price of popular preferment. The very simplicity of rural life with the few neighborhood interests may properly be said to be the condition which opened the way for political activity. It supplied the chief occasion for the ambitious in the community to be recognized as a sort of spokesman for the neighbors on matters of current interest. Such a recognition by one's elders is a most powerful stimulus to excel. In my own case this ambition doubtlessly came from my reading how Lincoln in his youth in the Indiana town was looked to for reading and interpreting the single newspaper that came to the village. On the day it was delivered, Lincoln, the country store clerk, would read it in full to those who gathered about him to hear it. Here the yeomanry would discuss, and in their fashion, settle the problems of state and nation, in which the future war president took a prominent part.

No atmosphere can be compared to this for a youth inclined to public life. It is not unlike the famous Raleigh Tavern in early Virginia days only on a lesser scale. It serves as a training ground for amateur leadership in local politics. This is especially true where the ambitious youth is permitted to hear the conversations and discussions of his elders. It gives him a sense of self-respect which serves him as a powerful stumulus to be regarded as worth while, and is the first step into the larger field.

A Political Field Open to All

In the Ohio of my early days the township was the political unit, although it was sub-divided into school districts. It was a common ambition, especially for the wide-awake, to become an officer—it might be a township trustee, a clerk, or a treasurer. Under such local situations the youth of any taste for public matters would naturally become politically active. It is the one field in any American community open for that taste and talent.

In reality, the college for me was but an expansion of the field of political opportunity. It was the best training ground for such leadership, made possible through the formation of college political clubs of which I was a member, which brought out the talent for organization on the one hand, and developed one's power of thinking on his feet in debate on the other. In these clubs were trained amateur political orators who answered the call for meetings in the country schoolhouse and various village halls throughout the county in which the national issues were discussed and the county candidates introduced.

These campaigns were annual affairs, since in Ohio some of the state officers were elected every second year on the even year, and others on the odd year. In my early days it mattered not what the election, county, state or nation, the campaign was conducted upon national issues. In fact, one of the chief values of the club was the chance to discuss these issues, which in turn greatly stimulated the habit of newspaper reading and produced a politically minded people. This appears to have been a marked characteristic of my State, which may throw some light upon her influence in the past in the political history of our nation. Of the 12 Presidents in the 60 years since the Civil War, seven were either born in or elected from Ohio.

Inquiry has been made as to the source of my inspiration for a public career, whether it was incidental, accidental, or logical. As I now think of it, it dates back as among my earliest memories, and was the logical sequence of forces operating upon me from childhood. Just where the inspiration came from would be difficult to say. The exigencies of poverty and the passing on of my father, when I had reached the age of four, compelled my mother to break up the home and scatter the brood of seven small children to find homes, some among friends and others among such strangers as were willing to be bothered with such additions to the usual home cares. While this situation seemed hopeless for a political career, yet it did assure that texture of thought and effort which grows out of plain food and outdoor work, on the one hand, and self-reliance on the other.

Work for Education a Stimulus

The period of "work for your board and clothes" was the training time for both physical prowess and mental alertness. For the purpose of building into character the proper fiber, I doubt whether there is anything or any time comparable to that on a farm where the work, mornings and evenings, was laid out as a requisite for attending school. Especially is this true in cases like my own where one liked to go to school.

In a long period of educational training, stretching over nine years in college, due to the necessity of teaching a part of each year to secure the necessary means for support in college the balance of the year, developed an ambition to reach the editorial page of a great newspaper has my first thoughtful attention. The opinion is read for decision, while the news is usually read to be immediately forgotten.

On the day I graduated I was elected a member of the faculty of my Alma Mater. For two years before I had been a part-time instructor in American history. During my college teaching I published "Outlines in American History," "The History of American Political Theory and Party Organization" and "The Civics of Ohio," all suggestive of a political turn of mind. My political interest was further increased by admission to the bar and later becoming the manager of the law school of the institution.

My educational work was partly from necessity and partly from choice, and included service in three institutions of higher learning. Some years after leaving Ohio Northern University, while president of Antioch College, I was chosen a member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention, and became its vice-president. While a member of that convention I was tendered the nomination for Congress in the primary election in my congressional district. I then decided to leave the field of education in favor of what was to me a larger field of opportunity, that of Congress.

When I examine my background with reference to the forces operating upon me throughout the years, I conclude that my entrance in Congress in 1913 and the Senate in 1923, is not the result of episode or fortunate accident, but is the most natural course to be expected from the circumstances under which my life has been lived.

Obstacles Were Stepping-stones

The absorbing interest of political careers, as disclosed in the reading of biography, is the open doorway into the political arena. In my own life this interest was early. In fact, I cannot remember the time when I did not have an ambition to go to Congress. It was an impulse of my young mind. It became a yearning in my youth and a passion in my early manhood. It was a subject of contemplation and frequent conversation. Strange as it may seem, the lack of favorable situation but stimulated my ambition. Instead of it becoming an obstruction, it appeared to be an advantage dependent upon industry and application to insure fitness from education.

A strong influence of my earlier career was the village literary society, which, in my neighborhood, held weekly meetings on Saturday night in the hall open to all who desired to attend. The crowd was representative and was limited to the size of the hall, filling all available space, including the aisles. The program called for music, recitation, oration, debate, and the news letter. About once a month a play was put on. The debate was the part of the program that stimulated public interest, especially in politics, and the part in which I participated.

As I now recall, the impression made upon me in these debates was that they definitely pointed to the college as a necessary requisite for success. The oration was usually given by the most promising in the community, and generally along the lines of opportunity and possibilities open to American youth. In my own case the value of higher education and the determination to go through college was wonderfully stimulated by this community activity. It was but a step from participation in the literary society to increased interest in college possibilities, another unconscious step toward a public career.

It was an easy step from the neighborhood debating clubs to the college political clubs, and the stump speech in the political campaign.

Those were the days of the torch-light procession, so happily adapted to the enthusiasm of the college boy. Being a youth of no means, necessity compelled the selection of the unclassified college where attendance was open to the financially indigent.

Training in College Activities

I found a college of this sort in my own State. I did not know before entrance that the college was a political center, but this particular Ohio institution was surcharged with political enthusiasm from the president down, as its distinguishing mark. It has filled much more than its share of the offices of the State. The founder, himself a dynamic thinker as well as actor in the political field, was largely responsible. His custom was to assemble students of his selection either in his office or his home at frequent periods to give them a bird's-eye view of national and international politics. In these conferences were born many an embryo statesman. Another rule and practice of the president, was to bring to the college every great figure that could be induced to make the visit, as the most valuable service he could render the students. He contended that the most telling influence upon the student was contact with great personality.

Another custom was after the reading of the scripture and short prayer in the daily morning chapel, the balance of the hour was usually given over to an address, which generally was on some topic of public interest. In addition to the foregoing there were two intellectual activities wholly outside of the college curriculum which looked specifically toward these interests. Two nights per week were given to the study and practice of parliamentary law and procedure. A portion of the time of each evening was spent in the actual parliamentary practice where the chair was held until a certain number of mistakes were made, when another was called to hold it until vacated by his mistakes. At first the unskilled student might not hold the chair more than a minute or two, but before the end of the term through familiarity with the rules one student might hold it the entire evening, dependent upon his advancement. At the end of the term of 10 weeks' study and practice, a mock national convention was held in which all the steps of a real convention were carried out by the students. The appointment and reports of the various committees of the convention was important, but the climax of political enthusiasm was reached in these gatherings when the the nominations were made and the ballots were taken. In these classes were drilled many men and women, who, out of college made good use of their knowledge in the fields in which such training was of value.

Learned to Watch Editorials

Another activity was the weekly class in the current news. The leading publications of the country were examined by the instructor, who each day marked the topics worth while, which were identified by his notes in the margin of the front page. The student dropped in from time to time throughout the week to read the marked articles and on Saturday morning they came together to hear the teacher comment upon the news of the week, using the marked articles.

The emphasis was placed not so much upon the news feature as on the editorial. The latter appealed to the judgment as it expressed an opinion. Ever since those days the

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["Training for a Career" is the working title of a series of articles, of which this is the ninth. These articles, each one of which is concerned with a different vocation, are appearing on Wednesdays.]

'KEEP GOVERNMENT OUT OF BUSINESS'—EDISON

CHICAGO (AP)—An admonition to "keep the Government out of business" was given by Thomas A. Edison in an interview appearing in the Illinois Manufacturers' News.

"One of the highest duties of the President, is to keep the Government out of business," Mr. Edison said. "That is his biggest job and I should include in that job the clearing out of bureaucracies which are growing up in Washington and becoming a wasteful nuisance."

STREET CAR, BUS, TAXI AND PLANE UNITE SERVICES

Grand Rapids Transport System Tries Novel Plan of Co-operation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—A transportation system unification involving street cars, buses, taxicabs and airplanes has been effected here by the Grand Rapids Railroad Company. This linking of steel rails, rubber tires and air lines is believed to be unique in the history of municipal transportation service.

Such a system permits the city's principal transportation organization to meet the needs of every citizen, it was declared by Louis J. De Lamarter, general manager of the company. It was made possible when the company purchased five large cab companies operating in Grand Rapids.

While the airplane service has not been purchased by the railway company, the Furniture Capital Air Service, Inc., has leased offices in the railway concern's building and a fleet of planes is available at all times, weather permitting, for aerial transportation service from Grand Rapids to any city with landing fields.

The organization offers to give special attention to emergency and commercial calls which may be filed at the central office.

The system has been worked out so completely that a person wishing plane service may call for a cab to take him to the airport and his chauffeur will have his first ticket for the flight when he arrives, whether he wishes to go to Detroit or San Francisco.

Behind this merger lies the story of a street railway company that refused to succumb to the motorbus when many car lines pulled up their rails several years ago. The company set out to please the car riders. Car manufacturers were induced to design a new type of trolley "coach," comfortable, attractive, quiet running. The riders cast ballots to show their preference.

Opera chairs, air cushions, mosaic floors, gay color schemes and liveried drivers stimulated business. Each car was named after a distinguished citizen. Each had a bulletin board with interesting bits of local news. Other cities adopted the novel equipment.

With the merger announcement, the company said it would spend $100,000 in 1930, mostly for new "safety coaches."

George H. Waring, nationally known engineer and assistant city manager of Grand Rapids, is enthusiastic over the new merger plan. He points out that the local taxicab system automatically comes under municipal regulation.

"All common carrier transportation service will be co-ordinated," he stated, "ranging from the continuous mass transportation to buses for growing districts where investment in rails would be impracticable, and the individual taxi service, a fabricated system meeting every citizen's need."

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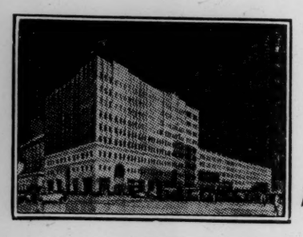
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THE HOME FORUM

Speaking of Decades

ALTHOUGH not admitting for a moment that I am a recluse, I am not seeking to share with crowds or even a smaller group the demonstrations which will celebrate the passing of the old year, in this last day of the third decade in the twentieth century. There are times when I will eagerly join the public ceremonies, formal or informal, which mark a holiday, as I did a week ago when I gathered with thousands to sing the carols of Christmas Eve in the central square of our city. But on New Year's Eve I want neither crowds nor solitude.

I do not for a moment entertain the slightest feeling of condescension for those who instinctively seek the cheerful companionship of others at these celebrations. I can understand the gregarious impulse on these occasions. Nor would I retire to solitary reflection. It happens that I wish most of all for what, to my taste, is the happy mean. To be quite concrete, I have made an engagement with a single friend. He and I shall spend New Year's Eve before the fire. I have invited him to share some new pine logs which I have recently bought, with considerable misgiving, as an experiment and which are exceeding all possible hopes. We shall watch the crackling wood with the sap sizzling out at the ends, and we shall spend a long evening in a manner which will seem quite ideal for him and for me.

We shall be glad for all the merriment outside in the street, as various groups pass by our window. We shall smile at the shouts. Of course, we shall be in sympathy with all that human optimism which finds audible, not to say vociferous outlet in blowing of horns and whistles and in the ringing of bells. It augurs well for the buoyancy of human nature that it thinks little of the passing year and looks only forward toward a new, "greeting the unseen with a cheer." So shall we share the common joy while sitting quietly together.

Quite naturally, I think, we shall talk not only of the year which is so quickly passing forever into the irrevocable chronicle of time, but of that other period just ten years long which we mark off and name as a decade.

What would be more inevitable, as we sit together during the last hours of the year which does mark the end of this period of time? I shall be eager to hear my companion's impressions of these ten years. He will have penetrating, thoughtful views of the dramatic events and of all the bewildering changes which have been making history. How much there will be to say! A whole decade! Before long, perhaps even in a few months, whole volumes will chronicle and interpret the progress of these years. Historians of the more remote future will turn back with searching eyes to find the meaning of our decade in larger and larger perspective. Nor shall we be surprised to find them looking upon it as one of the most momentous eras of all time. What a chronicle will that be! What vast changes on the visible map of this planet! How much greater change in the invisible landscape of men's thought! Ah, yes, there will be much to talk about.

Almost does it seem that the decade is a recent discovery. I cannot find that anything significant has been said in describing this ten-year period in either poetry or prose, nothing at least which has permanently found its way into the stream of traditional quotation. But of late years how frequently have whole volumes been written on the "'mauve decade," on the "fabulous forties" and the "gay nineties"! No longer are we content to generalize in terms of "ages" or "generations." As we have scrutinized more minutely the progress of briefer stretches of time, we have become decade-conscious. And we have suddenly developed the habit of comparing one decade with another.

Something of all this shall we, doubtless, find ourselves discussing on this New Year's Eve. But as the hour of the new decade draws nearer, shall we not naturally turn from the past to the future? What do the "thirties" of our century hold in store? Surely more marvels, far more stirring events than the undeniably "thrilling thirties" which witnessed so many important beginnings, particularly in America a century ago. If the decade just closing has been most critical in the world's emergence from post-war crises, we stand just as certainly on the threshold of vast changes which will find more positive expression in the years just ahead. A decade of experiment will be followed by a decade of realization. The demands of a swiftly changing age must be met in changing institutions. Among thoughtful people prevails a conviction that astounding achievements lie just around the turn of the road. A nation educated and cultured so far as possible through the air! The nations of the earth adjusting their rivalries and striving for mutual advancement! What may not be consummated by the forces of enlightened, mobilized convictions which gain strength every day!

As the glow of our fire will inspire talk of such glowing and by no means illusory prospects, we shall speak also of the passing decade in our own two lives. What an opportunity for reminiscence! A decade may mean relatively little in the life of the race or of a nation or institution. But ten years is a long and momentous period in the life of our individual selves. How much has happened to us—to my friend and me! How many turns in the road have we made! Happy years, and most crowded, these have been. How much then we shall eagerly recall—with a "Do you remember?" and "Did you know that I—?"

But we shall not stop with mere recollection of our personal decades. Both of us are looking into the thirties of our century with keenest zest. Neither of us sighs for any good old days in another century. We both believe that this is the best of all possible times to live—and that the best decade begins now. How much is there to learn! How many compelling causes to form alliance with! How many books of the past and the present waiting, nay begging, to be read! So much to do every day! So much clamoring to be written by each of us!

Who would not be tempted thus to review in the most congenial companionship one's own and the world's decade, to speculate upon the stirring decade now upon us? I shall suggest that, if we make New Year's resolutions, we make them for the New Decade. For really good resolutions ought to be as appropriate for one year as for another. At least, I shall make the resolution to keep a similar tryst on the last eve of the next decade. I wonder what we shall be talking of on next Decade's Eve?

P. K.

Voiceless Music

O peaks! You heave your shoulders to the sky
In voiceless music—not the hills are dumb—
But we—they challenge us for some reply,
And yet our senses lie inert and numb.
Who knows what chords the rugged outlines hold?
What mighty fugues are piled up by the range—
What symphonies lurk in each cloud-clad fold,
What hidden cadences, what accents strange?
These organ pipes await a master long,
The pent-up accents ache to overflow;
The tones to be reduced to human song—
Not tossed in wistful silence to and fro—
A noteless chorus, an Unwritten Word,
A shoreless ocean, and the waves unheard.

SYLVIA TRYON.

The Fountain Head of Poetry

We can consider among early poems only those which have affected English and American poetry. The Greek poems alone have done this. The Greeks made the story of Pegasus, the winged horse which we use as a symbol of poetry. A Greek poet (or perhaps a number of Greek poets) made also the Iliad and the Odyssey. These are not only the oldest of great stories existing in verse, but are the first poems to which we can trace a kind of fatherhood for the poetry we write and read to-day. . . .

They were more to the Greeks than any poems we know are to us. They were recited by men trained to recite them, and people listened to them as they would to plays or music to-day. Often the rhapsodists, as the reciters of Homer were called, performed before twenty thousand people or more.

To some extent these poems were like our Bible. In the Iliad and the Odyssey, written a little while before the Jews were beginning to set down the Bible, Homer had described how brave and wise men behaved. He had written beautiful prayers to the gods of the Greeks. He had described how courteous men and women treated their friends and the strangers who came to them.

Also, he showed, in the way he wrote the poems, how to say things simply, yet with words that clashed like shields or flowed like slow music. His poems seldom waste language. . . .

We still use Homer. We write poems and stories better because of these first great poetic stories, which have influenced the narrative poetry of the world ever since they were made. Certainly we think and write about the people he made for us. Perhaps Helen never lived until Homer put her into verse; but ever since he did so, poets have written about her, and when we think of beauty in women to-day we think of Helen of Troy. . . . Homer still helps us to understand people about us and the lives they live.

This is after three thousand five hundred years. . . . In Homer's time the women and the children brought water to the house in skins and jars; when we want it we turn on a faucet. Homer's kings rode fierce horses, or jolting chariots without springs; we go in soft-tired automobiles. Then men had only torches for light; we use electricity. There were only rude fireplaces in Homer's time; we have stoves and furnaces. . . . Yet we read the poetry that Homer made for his world and find it still useful in ours.—From "The Winged Horse," by JOSEPH AUSLANDER and FRANK ERNEST HILL.

Meredith and Box Hill

He found the home he really wanted near Dorking, at the foot of the folds of Box Hill. The heather and bracken commons around Oxshott, and the red-stemmed firs sighing deeply in the wind, were exchanged for another love, a country of beech woods and downs, and what he prized more than these a chance to feel the wind as it came on to meet him over viewed hills and valleys. These breathed exhilaration to him and were one with the life of the heart, as he attentively watched their changes in the late afternoon:

Sunrays, leaning on our southern hills and lighting
Wild cloud-mountains that drag the hills along,
Oft ends the day of your shifting brilliant laughter
Chill as a dull face frowning on a song.
Ay, but shows the South-West a ripple-feather'd bosom
Blown to silver while the clouds are shaken and ascend
Scaling the mid-heavens as they stream, there comes a sunset
Rich, deep like love in beauty without end.

There was nothing that so constantly charmed his thought, and found expression when he talked spontaneously, as admired women and loved winds; again and again he spoke of them together.

Flint Cottage, as it was called, the cottage under Box Hill to which he went in 1867, was a small square stone house, natural to the ground in which it was placed, with three acres of garden turning into orchard, and a fir wood behind leading to beeches. With just room enough for him to live within the walls, the woods rising up from it on to the hill, and London within reach, it was a home to hold him happily for forty years. His new bride was, as he would have said, a right admirable housewife, and he found a constant joy in the son she had given him; Arthur was seldom at home.

He was not long settled when discerning neighbours found that a remarkable person was amongst them. An Eton boy, Jim Gordon, was the first to appreciate this. "I know a man who lives up on Box Hill," he called out in the dark hours of morning to his cousin, Alice Brandreth. "He's quite mad, but very amusing; he likes walks and sunrises. Let's go and shout him up." Hurrying over to the Cottage, they flung pebbles at his panes. A shout answered, "What do you mean by trying to break my window?" But an invitation to watch a sunrise was worth danger to windows. In a moment he was down with them. . . .

"Observe, not feel," he told them. Man's part in nature must be active, and rapture greets the eye that lives at sunrise as keenly as the heart:

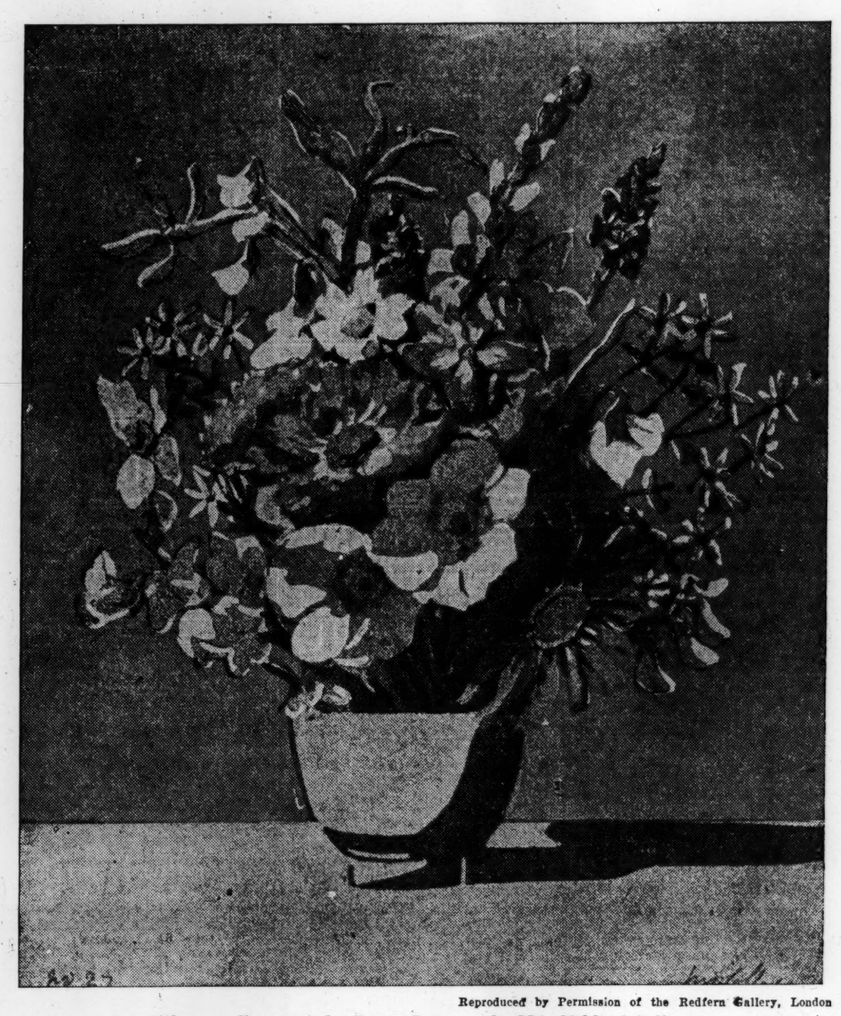
Happy, happy time, when the white star hovers
Low over dim fields fresh with bloomy dew,
Near the face of dawn, that draws athwart the darkness,
Threading it with colour, like yewberries the yew.
Thicker crowd the shades as the grave East deepens
Glowing, and with crimson a long cloud swells.
Maiden still the morn is; and strange she is, and secret;
Strange her eyes; her cheeks are cold as cold sea-shells.

From these morning walks he returned to the house, as his friend Morley has written, like Apollo descending from Olympus. "He came to the morning meal, after a long hour's stride in the tonic air and fresh loveliness of cool woods and green slopes, with the brightness of sunrise upon his brow, responsive penetration in his glance, the turn of radiant irony in his lips and peaked beard, his fine poetic head bright with crisp brown hair."—ROBERT ESMONDE SENCOURT, in "The Life of George Meredith."

The Early Greek Theater

The early dithyrambic chorus performed its evolution around an altar to Dionysus, in the market-place, probably; and when the leader began to hold colloquies with his fellows, a platform was put up for him in the center of the circle and at the side of the altar. When the leader became an actor, playing various parts one after another, a booth of skins was erected behind the platform, so that he could change his mask and his costume out of sight of the spectators. But as this booth would surely hide him from the view of some of those standing all around, the circle of spectators was broken at one point, to which the booth and the platform were moved back. In front of this new focus of attention at least two thirds of the circular space remained free for the movement of the chorus. Beyond this open area, which was known as the orchestra, the seats for the spectators were fanned out on three sides. The low platform whereon the actor appeared in front of the booth was the only stage, and there was no scenery.

The circling seats for the audience were but temporary erections, perhaps not unlike the tiers of benches seen in our traveling circuses; and they were not always stable. Probably this is one reason why the market-place was abandoned for a hollow of the hill that towered high over the city. At the bottom a circular space was leveled to serve as an orchestra, and above it, in concentric rows up the sides of the curving slope, seats of wood or of stone were arranged. As the spectators were now so placed that every one had a full view of the whole orchestra, there was no longer any need for the platform on which the actor had stood. The booth of skins was replaced by a more commodious wooden hut, in which the costumes of the actor would be better protected from the weather, and the roof of which could be utilized later in the development of the drama by a god looking down on men below, or by a watchman on the housetop—very much as the gallery over the stage was made serviceable by the Elizabethan playwrights. Very conjectural indeed must be any attempt to set forth the successive steps by which a song-and-dance of village revelers grew into a lofty tragedy of a stateliness worthy of the noble city where it was at last established.—From "The Development of the Drama," by BRANDER MATTHEWS.



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Flowers. From a Color Print (Linocut) by Miss Mildred Collyer.

MISS MILDRED COLLYER bids fair to achieve distinction for the linocut, a medium which so far has not been very seriously considered. Whether it lends itself more spontaneously to her purpose than it has hitherto done to that of others may be an open question, but in Miss Collyer's hands it has yielded both novel and charming results.

Miss Collyer has already completed a small gallery of flower prints which, in the grouping of the different flowers, and in the rendering of the many different hues, attain both beauty of design and of color scheme. To begin with the background, Miss Collyer has here shown both originality and a certain audacity, by placing her many-colored bouquet against a background of vivid scarlet. The effect is not only one of surprise but one of a distinct and peculiar beauty.

In nature, flowers hardly ever "clash"; the most unlikely shades and hues blend with each other even where one would think a crude disharmony the inevitable result. Miss Collyer seems to possess the same gift for grouping together a variety of gay flowers with the happiest result. The print we reproduce shows a charmingly arranged cluster of blue and yellow, of white, purple and mauve flowers, with their foliage in different tones of green, to compose a picture of harmonious and restful beauty.

From Snow to Sand

The day was still young as we jogged into and through Needles, where we stopped only long enough to stare at the trees and the buildings and the people. . . . To drive out of winter into summer is not our way in Hingham, there being an interminable journey through an intermediate, inchoate season known as spring. To drive, I say, across two thousand miles of snow straight into a city of leafy palms and lacy pepper trees, with dooryards banked in blazing red geraniums, and scented with purple heliotrope so big that birds could build in the branches, and bejewelled with pendant fuchsia blossoms . . . ! I say that here is a shift to make one rub one's eyes and wonder if one is still in one's senses, and in one's native United States.

As every traveler to The Better Country knows, this was exactly as California should be; exactly as we had expected it to be; only it was too sudden. Our tires were shod with winter chains yesterday, . . . while before us stretched the dry, hot sands of the Mohave Desert!—From "The Better Country," by DALLAS LORE SHARP.

Sonner juste

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

AU COMMENCEMENT d'une nouvelle année, le genre humain est enclin à arrêter ses affaires assez longtemps pour réfléchir à une attitude mentale juste,—pour regretter les fautes passées, résoudre de les corriger, commencer la nouvelle année sur une base plus élevée, et s'efforcer d'atteindre à un idéal plus parfait. Dans cet inventaire mental, on pourra profiter de la leçon que donnent les cloches qui rappellent la saison de la Nouvelle Année, et qui symbolisent tant de choses vraies, libres et joyeuses.

Une cloche devrait sonner juste. Elle devrait être d'accord avec la clef fondamentale de quelque instrument modèle. Elle devrait aussi être d'accord avec les tons voisins du diapason, au-dessus et au-dessous. Ce sont ces tons voisins qui produisent l'accord des cloches entre elles. Il est dit que bien des carillons sont dissonnants, ou qu'ils ne sont pas dans le ton, parce que, à leur origine, les cloches n'avaient été accordées qu'avec la clef fondamentale, les notes au-dessus et au-dessous n'ayant pas été prises en considération. Il est important que les notes principales s'accordent avec les notes secondaires.

N'arrive-t-il pas que fréquemment les hommes paraissent ne pas sonner juste? Ne semble-t-il pas souvent y avoir quelque chose de discordant, quelque chose qui manque de sincérité, d'harmonie dans les rapports humains; et ne nous demandons-nous pas pourquoi il y a de la malhonnêteté, de l'inharmonie, de la friction, de la discorde? Pourquoi manquons-nous de ressentir la joie, la paix et la bonne volonté? Le genre humain prétend avoir un modèle qui lui sert à mesurer ses actions, mais le fait que ce modèle ne permet pas aux hommes de jouir de la paix et de l'harmonie indiquerait qu'il manque quelque chose à ce modèle. Le code du genre humain est, ainsi qu'on l'admet, basé sur la croyance que la matière est réelle; mais les savants eux-mêmes commencent à douter de la réalité de la matière. Il n'est pas étrange, alors, que la question suivante se soulève: Le modèle du genre humain est-il le modèle juste, le vrai modèle?

La Science Chrétienne répond à cette question en élevant la pensée au-dessus de la croyance à la matière et en indiquant l'état spirituel de l'homme comme image et ressemblance de Dieu. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse de la Science Chrétienne, Fondatrice de son organisation et auteur de son livre de texte: *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*), dit à la page 275 de ce livre: "Le point de départ de la Science divine est que Dieu, Esprit, est Tout-en-tout, et qu'il n'y a pas d'autre puissance, ni d'autre Entendement,—que Dieu est Amour, et partant, Il est Principe divin. Pour saisir la réalité et l'ordre de l'être dans sa Science, il vous faut commencer par considérer Dieu comme le Principe divin de tout ce qui existe réellement." Elle dit aussi (*id.*, p. 295): "Dieu crée et gouverne l'univers, y compris l'homme. L'univers est rempli d'idées spirituelles, que Dieu développe, et elles obéissent à l'Entendement qui les crée." Dans ces deux déclarations, nous avons la vérité fondamentale grâce à laquelle nous pouvons mettre nos vies en harmonie avec la perfection, et le commandement de l'Entendement divin qui nous met d'accord entre nous. Ayant Dieu pour notre Père commun, nous sommes tous Ses enfants, Sa famille universelle, attachés les uns aux autres par les liens de l'amour spirituel.

L'homme, en tant qu'image ou reflet de l'Entendement omnipotent, omniprésent, omniscient, du Principe parfait de toute existence réelle, doit de toute nécessité être un reflet parfait—doit sonner juste au modèle divin. Christ-Jésus, notre Exemple parfait, était toujours si complètement uni à l'infini Père-Mère, Dieu, qu'il pouvait dire: "Je juge d'après ce que j'entends," et "le Père, qui demeure en moi, c'est lui qui accomplit ses propres œuvres." Il était gouverné en tout temps et en toutes circonstances par Dieu, le Principe divin, et il ne connaissait d'autre règle, d'autre suite d'action.

Saint Paul, un disciple de Christ-Jésus, conseilla aux Philippiens de réfléchir à tout ce qui est vrai, honorable, juste, pur, aimable et de bonne réputation. A la page 261 de *Science et Santé*, Mrs. Eddy dit: "Fixez votre pensée fermement sur les choses permanentes, bonnes et vraies, et vous les ferez entrer dans votre expérience dans la mesure où elles occuperont vos pensées." Savoir que les "choses permanentes, bonnes et vraies" sont les choses de l'Esprit, Dieu, et que comme reflet elles sont l'héritage de l'homme, c'est se placer sur un fondement sûr et se mettre en état de n'exprimer que ce qui s'harmonise avec le Principe divin qui agit toujours. De même que la cloche bien accordée envoie ses tons harmonieux et de ses notes secondaires, de même Dieu, le bien, qui renferme tout, harmonise Ses idées avec Son entière création spirituelle. Étant uni à Dieu, l'Entendement infini, l'Esprit, l'Amour, l'homme réel sonne juste, il est sincère, honnête, aimant, paisible, ne connaissant que la bonne volonté de Dieu.

En résumant les Commandements, Christ-Jésus dit: "'Tu aimeras le Seigneur, ton Dieu, de tout ton cœur, de toute ton âme, de toute ta pensée et de toute ta force.' Et voici le second: 'Tu aimeras ton prochain comme toi-même.'" Si nous aimons Dieu suprêmement, nous ne pouvons faire autrement que d'aimer Son image et Sa ressemblance. Ayant cet amour suprême dans notre conscience, nous ne pouvons exprimer aucune note discordante, et les joyeuses cloches de la paix, de la pureté et de l'harmonie sonneront à jamais dans notre domaine mental, nous apportant la douce promesse du royaume des cieux, de l'harmonie éternelle.

On pourra obtenir des renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne dans cette langue en écrivant à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Ringing True

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AT THE beginning of a new year, mankind is apt to pause in its affairs long enough to ponder a right mental attitude,—to regret past mistakes, to resolve to correct them, to begin the new year on a higher basis, and to strive for the attainment of a more perfect ideal. In this mental stock-taking, a lesson may be learned from the bells which are associated with the New Year season, and which are symbolic of so much that is true and free and joyous.

A bell should ring true. It should accord with a fundamental key on some standard instrument. It should also be in accord with the neighboring overtones above and below. It is these neighboring tones that bring the bells in accord with one another. It is said that many carillons are discordant, or not in tune, because the bells were originally tuned only to the fundamental key, the overtones above and below being ignored. It is important that both the strike notes and the overtones be in accord.

Are there not many times when men do not seem to be ringing true? Does there not often seem to be something jarring, something insincere, something discordant in human relationships; and do we not wonder why there is dishonesty, inharmony, friction, discord? Why do we fail to realize joy, peace, and good will? Mankind claims to have a standard by which it measures its deeds, but the fact that this standard does not enable men to enjoy peace and harmony would indicate that there is something wrong with the standard. Mankind's code is admittedly based on the belief that matter is real; but even natural scientists are beginning to doubt the reality of matter. It is not strange, then, that the question should arise, Is mankind's standard the correct or true one?

Christian Science answers this question by lifting thought above belief in matter and pointing out the spiritual status of man as God's image and likeness. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, Founder of its organization, and author of its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," says on page 275 of this book: "The starting-point of divine Science is that God, Spirit, is All-in-all, and that there is no other might nor Mind,—that God is Love, and therefore He is divine Principle. To grasp the reality and order of being in its Science, you must begin by reckoning God as the divine Principle of all that really is." She also says (*ibid.*, p. 295): "God creates and governs the universe, including man. The universe is filled with spiritual ideas, which He evolves, and they are obedient to the Mind that makes them." In these two statements we have the fundamental truth by which we may bring our lives into harmony with perfection, and the mandate of divine Mind which brings us into harmony with each other. With God as our common Father, we all are His children, His universal family, held together in the bonds of spiritual love.

Man, as the image or reflection of omnipotent, omnipresent, omniscient Mind, the perfect Principle of all real existence, must of necessity be a perfect reflection—must ring true to the divine standard. Christ Jesus, our perfect Exemplar, was always so completely in unity with the infinite Father-Mother God that he was able to say, "As I hear, I judge," and, "The Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works." He was governed at all times and under all circumstances by God, divine Principle, and knew no other rule or course of action.

Paul, a follower of Christ Jesus, admonished the Philippians to think on things that are true, honest, just, pure, lovely, and "of good report." On page 261 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy says, "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts." Realizing that "the enduring, the good, and the true" are the things of Spirit, God, and that by reflection they are man's heritage, gives one a sure foundation, and enables one to express only that which is in accord with the ever operative divine Principle. As the bell which is in tune sends forth its harmonious tones and overtones, so does all-inclusive God, good, hold His ideas in accord with His entire spiritual creation. In unity with God, infinite Mind, Spirit, Love, the real man rings true, is sincere, honest, loving, peaceful, knowing only God's good will.

In summing up the Commandments, Christ Jesus said: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength: this is the first commandment. And the second is like, namely this, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself." If we love God supremely, we cannot help but love His image and likeness. With this love supreme in our consciousness, we can express no discordant notes, and joy bells of peace and purity and harmony will be ever ringing in our mental realm, bringing sweet promise of the kingdom of heaven, eternal harmony.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

On Soil of Alhambra

I was on the soil of the Alhambra!

Put your ear to the ground! In every direction you hear a gurgling, laughing sound as cold iridescent streams shoot forth and disappear again. Over a steep, moss-green hole that looks like an ancient cliff under its covering of foliage, the water dashes down in mighty cascades, breaking up in rainbow mists of spray. . . .

Far out in the sunlight, between the tree-trunks, the water drives on like a cloud of diamond dust; and under a mighty remnant of ruined walls, which creeping plants have transformed into moist dark grottoes, there is a ceaseless tinkling and trickling of drops descending on the trembling maidenhair fern. The water is singing its oriental song. And the walls of Alhambra rise before me mighty in their mass as the walls of Babylon.

I walk around the projecting bit of wall—Charles V here glued a pasticceria fountain against the stout masonry—and I turn in under the horseshoe vault to enter a pompous four-cornered tower, the Tower of Justice, To this tower the King would descend twice a week from his castle to adjust the litigations of the Granadinos—like the kings of the Orient in the Bible. . . .

The hill of the Alhambra opened at this elevation on to a perfect plateau, framed on all sides by massive walls with solid turrets. Down in the bowels of the mountain lay the vaulted cistern fed by miles and miles of canals from the glaciers of Sierra Nevada. A deep shaft led down to the water, which is as cold as ice even in the hottest summer.

Even at this height water was gurgling in every hole, singing and trickling forth from little pipes, and dancing gayly in the air, rising and falling like a juggler's balls. And way down in the Vega I could see a far-ramified network of channeled veins that once made this great plain into a garden of Paradise sung by all the singers of the Moors.

This mountain of Alhambra, which affords a matchless view, is surrounded by a halo of legends rich and varied. Every turret is woven about with tales of magicians and warriors, wondrously beautiful women and imprisoned sons of monarchs.—From "Days in the Sun," by MARTIN ANDERSON NEXÖ.

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EDUCATIONAL

Can Your Teachers Find Proper and Homelike Living Quarters?

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Downers Grove, Ill.

WHERE do the young women who teach your children live when they come into your community? Are they relegated to homes where a no longer used sewing room, now filled with furniture discarded from other rooms in the house, is offered them? Or are they sent to already overcrowded homes where a room must be rented for the sake of additional income which is thereby derived?

Such makeshifts in living quarters should in no wise be tolerated for them. If a community is not able to provide in its uncrowded, comfortable homes, pleasant rooms for its teachers, then the matter should be viewed as a problem belonging to the entire school district, and steps taken accordingly; for it has been shown by actual figures that those communities lacking in adequate housing facilities for their teachers lack sadly in one of the most powerful means of securing and retaining good teachers.

The problem is not confined to either town or rural school, but is one common to both. "Every district having a teacher's cottage," says Mrs. Josephine Corliss Preston, superintendent of public instruction in the State of Washington, "finds it easy to provide a well qualified, competent teacher for its boys and girls. This method of providing comfortable living quarters for teachers is an important factor in the improvement of our rural school."

At the close of the 1925-26 school year the State of Washington had 448 district-owned homes for teachers scattered through 38 of the 39 counties in the State. School boards are coming to realize that a pleasant home life for teachers is a district problem, and school patrons are awakened to the fact that comfortable and attractive homes do much toward securing and holding desirable teachers.

Cottage on the School Grounds

The first teacherage in the State of Washington was a portable cook house fresh from a neighboring harvest field. It was an emergency measure, there seeming to be no place that year where the teacher for that district could live. Later, by a vote of the people, a cottage was built on the school grounds, and thus was established Washington's first district-owned teacherage.

Since that time, teacherage after teacherage has been erected, and it has been a noticeable fact that the tenus of office of rural teachers in those districts maintaining homes has been materially lengthened. It is also a noteworthy fact that even during the war years, no shortage of teachers occurred in those communities. That Washington believes in making every effort to promote education is shown by the following excerpt from the statutes of that State:

"School boards in each district of the second or third class may provide for the free, comfortable, and convenient use of the school property to promote and facilitate frequent meetings and association of the people in discussion, study, improvement, recreation and other community purposes, and may acquire, assemble and house material for the dissemination of information of use and interest to the farm, the home and the community, and facilities for experiment and study, especially in matters pertaining to the growing of crops, the improvement and handling of live stock, the marketing of farm products, the planning and construction of farm buildings, the subjects of household economics, home industries, good roads and community vocations and industries; and may call meetings for the consideration and discussion of any such matters, employ a special supervisor, or leader, if need be, and provide suitable dwellings and accommodations for teachers, supervisors and necessary assistants."

Some of the Replies

Washington teachers questioned in regard to the opinions of the teacherages replied: "Incentive for good teacher to remain for a longer period of time than one term." "In this state we owe the state superintendent many thanks for our teachers' cottages. I never want to board again. I do not like to teach where there is no cottage. Even in the best boarding places I have suffered from lack of proper food (variety) and from lack of privacy after my day's work is over. When I have worked and played with the children all day I need to be alone at night, or at least separated from the children, which is not easy if one boards. I am so independent in my cottage! I can entertain whenever I wish. On Saturdays I have sometimes had afternoon teas for parents and friends." "As to the benefit of the cottage, there can be no question. The principal is on the school grounds. The protection to property is a big item." "The school cottage with the fuel furnished means a $10 per month increase in salary to me." "I find that a teacher can do so much more, and means so much more in a community if she is in a home of her own. The school and cottage become a social center, a place where everyone is welcome." "Our school house here serves many purposes. We have church, community, and other gatherings each month, and orchestra rehearsals each week in the building. I find that I can serve the people much better by being always on the school grounds." I entertain the parents twice a year at the cottage, and the pupils once a month."

The school at Prescott, Washington, has a large teacherage. The principal and his family have a large apartment for their own use, and the other teachers each have their individual rooms and clothes closets, and the co-operative use of living room, dining room, kitchen, and laundry.

Texas Has Many

If the number and kind of teacherages afford a criterion of judgment as to the regard in which a state holds its public school teachers, Texas must like them best of all, for it leads all the states in the Union in the number and value of its teacherages.

"Measuring education by standards usually applied, Texas is far down on the list," says William Eilers, rural school supervisor of that State; "but when it comes to providing houses for its teachers, it ranks first now and will rank first in the future. The people of Texas will continue to build these teachers' homes in ever increasing numbers; and, since this means better teachers and better educational provision, it will go a far way in removing us from the low rank now given us." Texas was the first state in the Union to build a teacher's house. This was built in 1860 in the Blum school district in Guadalupe County. The majority of the teacherages in the rural districts contain three, four, and five rooms, although there are quite a number that contain six, seven, and eight rooms. In the independent school districts the teacherages have from four and five to 20 rooms. The State of Texas has about one-fourth of the total number of teacherages in the entire United States.

"Do we like the idea?" echoed a young woman recently questioned as to the general practicability of the teacherage proposition. "I'll say we do! People who can live well without renting rooms don't want a stranger in their homes, and those who need the money for their extra rooms want to charge so much that it makes teaching an even less paying profession than it normally is. We like the feeling of independence, too. We have living quarters of our own, aside from our bedrooms, and are free to entertain as often as we please with no feeling of usurping someone else's living room. It is pleasant, too, to be able to cook or to have cooked for one, whatever one pleases; to be able to legitimately make a midnight ice box raid when the desire seizes ones, and to have the free and constant use of laundry, pressing room, etc., without fear of antagonizing a landlady."

It is a noteworthy fact that in all communities having teacherages there is a high grade of community activities, the social center being the teacherage itself.

All over the United States teacherages are springing up. In Mississippi the number increased from 226 in 1923 to 330 in 1925 (these being the latest figures available). These homes are found in 82 counties in the State. Other states now leading in the provision of homes for teachers are California, Colorado, Oregon, Utah, Kansas and Minnesota.

Presentation of Literature in the Elementary School

V—Teaching the Older Children to Enjoy It

By DOROTHY THODY

THE reading of literature purely for the sake of appreciation will, of course, be kept quite sharply apart from reading for scholastic information. Sometimes the two overlap, but not often in the elementary school. To be sure, the same intensity of interest, absorption in subject matter, sympathy of outlook and ability to lay hold on that which is good, must be brought to bear on each, but the teacher's object in setting the work and the results for which he looks are quite different.

Class discussions will now be more critical and ample: children individually will play a greater part in dramatic readings and in determining the teacher's choice of material and the method of approach. They will begin to select and to justify that selection. Comparisons will be made, conclusions arrived at. Poetic devices will grow familiar, the distinguishing marks of individual poets and authors become recognizable. Some definite type or branch of literature may be taken up for study, though with so short a time at their disposal, and so early a wage-earning age ahead, it would seem wiser to give such children a wide acquaintance rather than a narrow and detailed study. But this is for the teacher's decision.

Tastes Cannot Be Forced

Lyrics, ballads, sonnets, some of Shakespeare's plays, passages from the Bible, Chaucer and Spenser and Milton and Wordsworth, some of Tennyson and Browning, and many contemporary poets, must be provided for. The essay, with its delicious pen portraits, will demand for its successful presentation every resource upon which the teacher can call, but the harvest will be worth it all. Books usually styled "English Classics" must be so introduced, so skillfully linked up with the child's own experience, that the school library will consist, from the visitor's point of view, mainly of empty shelves.

Never force your own present taste upon your children. Taste is a fluid and ebbs and flows as the tides, ripens and changes as the seasons change. If the child says frankly that he does not like "Ivanhoe," for instance, respect that information and experiment along other lines. Question as little as may be the choice of a library book. When the captain of the football team sneaks off with Andersen's Fairy Tales, and your slim blond tries her wings with Conrad, leave them to it unchallenged. The stocking up of your library must be undertaken in prayer and fasting, but, once it is stocked, leave the children free of it.

Leading Them to Note the "How"

Literature began in the long ago as stories—stories—stories. The child of the race still craves them with insatiable appetite. Let that delight, that hunger base your study with the literature class. Keep it fed, wholesomely, suitably, regularly. It will carry you right on to the Shakespeare play itself, passing by imperceptible and inevitable steps from "What the story tells" to "How the story is told." The whole secret of great literature, its whole appeal and inspiration, lies in "How" what is to be said is said. "Everybody," said a disgruntled little boy, "everybody seems to have written something!" Yes! but how? When the children have embarked upon the study of that "How," the last thread is within their hands. Afterward it is only a question of reading and still more reading, and any special branch of study arising out of that that the student cares to pursue.

Consider now the presentation of Shakespeare! Many stories from the historical plays and the comedies will have been made familiar by Lamb. Give now a very brief account of the Elizabethan theater and the simplicity of its stage productions. This will put the actual dramatizing of a play into the children's hands. They will convert the classroom with the aid of a tablecloth and a printed label, and feel no sense of limitation. "The play's the thing," and sheer fun, joy, excitement, sympathy, is what we aim to arouse by putting the play into the children's hands at all. It is not with the point of view of the university student, the specialist, that these children are to approach the greatest master of all—but in exactly the same boisterous glee, the same rough and tumble of enjoyment, as the Elizabethans crowded to the playhouse. They are to laugh and cry, grow angry or thoughtful, praise or disapprove, just as the crowd did a few hundred years ago. Everything else must give way to that!

Decide which parts of the play are to be read by the teacher to the class, which parts by the children silently, and which parts are to be dramatized. Give the child a few leading questions to keep at his elbow, by which to elucidate the main threads. Prepare especially one or two questions on leading characters, so framed as to provide the child with an aid and a stimulus toward grasping to some extent the contrasts of character in which Shakespeare delighted.

In a complicated story, such as the "Midsummer Night's Dream," for instance, experiment by putting up the caste on three blackboards—The Duke and his court, Fairyland, and the Artisan Players—and the initial difficulty of sorting out a highly involved dramatis personæ is solved. In one class, reading this play, a "master of revels" transferred the characters from one board to another as Shakespeare moved them. It was easy to see how all the unlikely crowd stumbled on one another's heels in the wood. In the actual dramatization by the children of course, the movement is easy enough to follow. It is only in a first attack that some of the complications need disentangling.

Three Readings

Aim at three readings: a swift perusal to "get the hang of" the story; a more critical examination of the main divisions and developing characters, and a last reading (and dramatization of part at any rate) of the play as a whole. Time and the trend of the syllabus will decide how much to expend upon the second reading. It is Will Shakespeare as a teller of entrancing stories that the children need to know. There will always be the few, even in the most elementary class, who will go deeper and find in him the living companion and delineator of a whole world of men.

As a first experiment in one elementary school a class was presented with one play each term for two years. It was necessarily a rapid survey but keen interest, enjoyment, and clamor for more, justified it. Some of Lamb's tales were known to begin with—no more. The plays selected were, "Twelfth Night," "Henry V," "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Julius Cæsar," "Macbeth" and "The Tempest"; and presented Shakespeare through his treatment of romantic comedy, history, fairy tale, ancient history, tragedy and philosophy. (Be it noted that "Macbeth" was demanded by boys who apparently felt that story the only one worth considering; but it was held well back until the ground had been prepared in some measure.) Most of the plays were seen later in a Shakespeare Festival Week, and one enthusiast bought himself a complete Shakespeare, and another made a small cardboard model of an Elizabethan playhouse, provided with loose figures to stand in slots.

Knowing What They Like and Why

Only the beginnings of criticism will be made by such early adventurers into the realm of literature, but it will often come as a surprise to realize how very definitely the children "know what they like," and can justify and amplify that liking.

In this connection, and for the general purpose of comparing and contrasting poetry and prose on the same subject, or writers of one period with writers of another, linking up the masters of literature through all the ages, an occasional "Reading" is invaluable—on the seasons, for instance; on ships, or the sea, on cities, flowers and friends. The teacher must give the main lines and set the subjects to begin with, but the children will rapidly take such readings into their own hands, and select and present their own material with discrimination and appreciation.

Ewing Galloway

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Detroit, Mich.

Dear Friends:

I am a daily reader of the Monitor and am very glad to have the helpful parent column. We have four children—two boys, 23 and 21, a girl of 15 and our little brother, almost three.

Some time ago a mother wrote about her boy's losing interest in his music and what to do. Our girl was the same way, had taken lessons nearly three years, and we felt it was not the right time for her to stop. I find that it pleases her so much if I sit on the bench with her and help her count her time, and also show interest by asking her to play certain pieces.

With the older ones, we talk to our boys about their friends and where they go, in an interested way and they are more willing to tell us about themselves, and they feel freer to use the telephone at home to talk to friends.

Our little boy of three seems to be the spoiled baby. He thinks he must have his own way about everything, but I find when I tell him to do anything in a firm way it is not effective, but if I love and appreciate him and help others to do the same then we can guide him. He is very friendly and has lots of friends. We always call them his friends. And he loves animals, so he calls them all his friends. This all helps to express more love. I feel like other writers—that we must say "please" and "thank you" to our children if we want them to say it to us.

(Mrs.) E. H.

Their Point of View

London, Eng.

A mother and her two little girls were enjoying an hour in the Natural History Museum in South Kensington, London. On one wall there were specimens of various marbles and, walking past one slab, the mother found that it changed color in the most wonderful way as it was viewed from different angles. She called the children, who ran up eagerly, but, to her disappointment, they showed no pleasure or interest as they walked past her "thing of beauty." Then it occurred to her to stoop down—to see it from their point of view, and she found herself walking past a dull, unchanging piece of dark marble. This experience has been like a little parable to that mother, reminding her of the constant need of gaining an understanding of her children's point of view.

How many tears and struggles often come when little children have to stop a glorious game because they must come for a walk or go to bed. One mother thought this over carefully when her children were tiny and saw that a grown-up says to herself: "Five minutes more" and then makes the most of her last five minutes with the book or the recreation; whereas a child is suddenly snatched from the very height of his enjoyment and expected to show such patience as perhaps his mother would herself not show under the same treatment. To remedy this, and yet insure obedience, these two little girls were always told: "Now one more game (or one more turn, or page, etc.) and then it will be bedtime." This rule was never broken, so coaxing was never tried. The last turn was enjoyed to the utmost and then the game stopped in a normal, happy way.

Such a need there is, too, for seeing their point of view before we say "no" to a request. A child of three was out with her parents, and the father crossed the road to look at something by the river. "May I go too?" said the child. "No," the mother answered, "it's nothing interesting," whereupon the usually obedient child ran across the road. She was called back and scolded for disobedience, but the mother realized there had been no good reason for refusing—that it was absurd to expect the child to think that Daddy would cross the road for something "not interesting," and that it had been one of those purely unnecessary "don'ts" that tax a child's natural desire to be good and weaken a parent's authority. One moment's thought to get the child's point of view and that "no" would not have been said.

Perhaps even more watchfulness is needed on the mother's part to see that she sets her children free step by step as they grow. It is so easy to go on choosing and planning for them and then to call them self-willed! A mother coming out of a shop with a 12-year old daughter was heard to say in very indignant tones: "Really you are getting most tiresome when I am shopping with you. I know exactly what stockings I want you to have." Yes, but a 12-year-old has begun to notice what the other 12-year-olds at school are wearing—and perhaps even to have a better eye than Mother for the shade that blends with her Sunday coat. So why not let her feel she is choosing? She will be quite ready then to listen to a little mature advice about cost and quality.

A well-known naturalist gave some amusing pictures of a mother chaffinch's futile struggles to make her nearly full-fledged family cuddle down under her wings in the nest, exactly as they had in their newly born featherless state. She pushed and she poked, but those sturdy youngsters simply would look out and see daylight. Are we mothers sometimes like that chaffinch, and our efforts just as futile?

To the mother—or father—who strives to gain a sympathetic understanding of her child's point of view, there is a precious reward in mutual trust, appreciation and companionship.

U. R. L.

Berlin People's High School

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Berlin

NOT many outside the circles personally interested know much about the Berlin Volkshochschule — the People's High School, yet it deserves to be widely known and is worthy of imitation as a people's university. Established in 1919, it has continued to flourish ever since. It is open to all classes of the population, and its almost nominal fees bring it within the reach of all. The year is divided into three terms; for each course in a term a charge of 2 marks is made, married women and short-time workers paying half that and unemployed being admitted free. In the board of management of the Hochschule are representatives of the Berlin University, the Municipality, the great organizations of the working classes, the teachers and participants of the courses.

The Hochschule holds its classes in every part of Berlin, chiefly in the large halls of schools; the headquarters are in the center of the city. Not more than 30 are permitted in one class, so that there is no overcrowding and each participant may receive the teacher's personal attention and have ample occasion to develop his own ideas on the subject in which he is interested.

The instructors for the winter term are over 70 in number and comprise many well-known names; among them are eight women. Dr. Margarete Bernhard, for example—lectures on the electorate parliamentary governed states—a subject on which she is an authority. All teachers and listeners must pledge themselves not to exercise any kind of party political, religious or other propaganda that might be interpreted as an infringement of personal opinions. There are courses upon every possible subject, from elementary to the most advanced: languages, art, drama, mathematics, botany, architecture, technology, history and characteristics of countries, social questions of the past and present, to give only some of them. All have their own attentive clientèle, but it is interesting to note that the classes upon national economy, "Capital," by Karl Marx, and his "Philosophy," and those upon the fundamental and philosophic aspects of Socialism are especially well attended. A liberal and much-appreciated feature of the Hochschule is the placing of the rooms of the city quarters at the disposal of students from 5 to 8 o'clock, in order that they may enjoy a quiet time for reading and preparation and for eating their sandwiches before going on to their respective classes.

A Whole-Family Home in Which the Children Have Partnership

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Kansas City, Mo.

ALONG with the trend for better homes, both inside and out, we wish to keep clearly in mind a bettering of our sense of the meaning of home. One way of doing this is to encourage in every member of the family a feeling of part ownership and of sharing in the house and its management.

A family which consists of the parents, a girl of 8 and a boy of 11, had been planning for several years for a larger home and when the moment arrived for house hunting everyone had a definite idea of the size required and the location that would be most convenient and satisfactory for schools, church, library and transportation—all things required by the different family members.

Having seen in many homes the smallest and least desirable room assigned to the son, it was decided by the family that no house would be considered except one having two equally sized and equally attractive rooms for the son and daughter. Other features which met special requirements of some one were next considered, such as a wood fireplace, a south porch, work-bench space in basement or garage, etc. The search was continued until the "ideal" was located; and before even the first step toward actually acquiring it was taken the children were speaking of "my room" and planning details of furniture.

Asked to Pay a Share

The business side of the step was freely discussed—payments, loans, interest, etc. All were explained and when the contract was signed and the binding payment of $100 made, the 11-year-old boy made the startling request to be allowed to pay his share from his savings account. The parents accepted this and the discussion resulted in each of the four members of the family contributing $25 from his own account. The wisdom of this was fully realized later when the boy remarked, "Now I understand why I should save part of my money. I have it to do things like this that I really want to do."

The feeling of partnership was established with the children by this participation in a concrete way in the purchase, and the house was freely discussed as belonging to all.

A few weeks were to elapse before the great day of moving and this time was spent in planning the few necessary new pieces of furniture and renovating the old. The idea that children do not know in a general way what they want in comforts and colors will be dissipated if the child is given an opportunity to express itself. Of course, some direction by the parent is both desirable and necessary but this working together only tends to increase the partnership feeling.

The furniture for the boy's room was the first considered as he was older and had more definite ideas of his needs than had his sister. His first requirement was filled by a low wide chest of drawers over which a mirror could hang. This gave him space for an air field or a base for erector plants as the case required, and incidentally drawer-space for clothes and a place to comb his hair! This was accomplished by the use of a dresser with a separately hung mirror.

He Did It Himself

Next a small old desk of the "closing-up" variety was resurrected from the attic, an extra kitchen stool appropriated and these he sanded and painted — with encouragement but practically no help from the family. He chose pencil blue paint and when this was dry, he transferred a brave pirate ship with full red sails on the desk-front. A small hanging book shelf was bought "knocked down" and this he put together and painted the same blue with a small pirate ship of the same design on each end. A very artistic colorful group which delighted his heart was the result.

A rocker which had the necessary qualities of comfort and sturdiness was shellacked and the leather seat re-covered with a tan and rose denim. An iron floor lamp he painted red and an octagonal parchment shade in two tones of red made another colorful group which is often used. Two plain iron cots—one for company—were covered with rose and white homespun coverlets and rag rugs were used on the floor.

The climax of joy in ownership however, came when three sections of a sectional bookcase were brought from his Daddy's office, shellacked and put up for a museum. Previous summer trips to Mesa Verde, Grand Canyon, Taos, the Painted Desert, and other interesting places, into mines and up to mountain tops, had yielded treasures of value beyond the comprehension of adults and now they were brought together and actually labeled! This has since proved the real inspiration of the boy's room, and the satisfaction expressed by a number of his friends has proved that a desire for such a corner is in the heart of every boy.

Family Co-operation

Since the new house contained one more bedroom than the old, it was necessary to buy some furniture, and the little girl's room had by mutual consent been decided on for this new furniture. She had a preference for yellow and green, so these colors were chosen, with yellow slightly predominating. The activity and enthusiasm shown by the boy in his painting reached his sister and she asked for like opportunities. With her brother's help, a small child's desk of plain pine was painted apple green and a Mother Goose transfer decorated the top. Several shopping expeditions resulted in the selection of a walnut colonial four-poster single bed (the springs and the flowers on the mattress were green!), a green-painted chest of drawers and a chair to match with a floral decoration on each.

It was decided that a low dressing-table would complete the child's needs, and with an old-fashioned wash-stand (discarded a generation ago), with two deep drawers for "treasures," as a foundation, yellow cotton taffeta was used as a "dress" with most satisfactory results. A plate glass cut to fit the top, with the two corners rounded, made it practical. An inexpensive Venetian mirror to hang above it, and a Dresden lamp, yellow shaded, to rest upon it, added a delicate charming touch. The child was able to assist materially in making the dressing table, and the window draperies, which were English print in two shades of yellow. Hooked rugs, made at home, one entirely made by the children, were used on the floor.

An Educative Project

The whole family discussed and decided upon slip covers, draperies, curtains, stair carpet, etc., for the entire house and the diplomacy and occasional concessions necessary were fully repaid by the pride and love consistently felt and expressed by the children not only in regard to their own rooms, but the entire house.

This partnership plan has resulted in a closer understanding between parents and children, increased industry and orderliness on the part of the children, a joyful expression of hospitality toward their friends, and a pride in and love for home which finds expression in more hours spent at home, more books read, more constructive plans followed, and more calm thinking done than were accomplished before.

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SCHOOLS—United States

The fall term has begun with a full enrollment; however, applications for the spring semester, for the school year 1930-31 and for Camp Principia, 1930 season, may now be placed on file. Catalogue and other literature will be sent upon request.

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Women's Enterprises and Fashions

Woman Manages Silk-Testing Laboratories

By DORA ALBERT

"THAT'S my job!" exclaimed a young, brown-haired woman with gray-green eyes as she scanned an advertisement asking for someone to assist in the chemical analysis of silk. She had a slight knowledge of chemicals acquired during her days at the Bryant High School and though her previous career had consisted of singing and dancing for the stage—hardly the right training for this work—she had always been attracted to laboratories.

"That's my job," Helen S. Barbee repeated firmly to the man who interviewed her, explaining that she was certain that she would enjoy the work, and that as a result she would learn very readily. "And I got it, too," she says triumphantly ten years later, surveying the career that led from her modest start as a chemical assistant to her present position as manager of the silk-testing laboratories of the General Silk Corporation of New York City. It is significant that so far as she knows she is the only woman in the country doing this type of work.

"But what caused you to abandon your theatrical career in the first place?" asked her visitor, who was interviewing her in one of the cozy rooms provided by the American Woman's Association, of which she is a member.

"Although I was very fond of music," she replied, "and loved to express myself through the dance, I realized that I was not advancing rapidly and got out after I was stranded, for I had no one but myself to rely upon in financial exigencies."

"What are your duties like?" was the next query.

Her Work Described

"My province," was her reply, "is the inspection of raw materials and of yarns and cloth. My wor is final and the material is accepted or rejected, according to how well it passes certain mechanical and eye tests. It is then shipped to the mills if satisfactory. The material comes to us in skein form, largely from the Far East.

"To begin with, we give it a winding operation. Our greatest problem is to get even stock for stockings, for through faulty reeling the quality of some of the silk becomes inferior and de-graded. Where the thread is uneven slight bands would eventually show in the stockings. It is my duty, of course, to detect uneven raw stock and to reject it until I find something satisfactory. To discover this defect in the raw stage we use what is known as a seriplane machine. For each test four boards are needed, on each of which there are eight panels spaced according to the size of the silk. The surface is dull black, so that the silk, which is white, shows up with all its defects clearly revealed. For the rest of the inspection we use an artificial lighting system, and make our tests with the guidance of the standard established by the Raw Silk Association of America, looking for evenness, cleanness and neatness in the raw product."

Miss Barbee supervises the work of five girls and stresses the necessity of being absolutely fair and strict in directing the work of anv laboratory, where accuracy is naturally the chief requirement. "In order that they may not resent this insistence upon the most rigid accuracy, I show them the difficulties that arise when a mistake is made and explain why they must be cautious about this, that or the other thing," she commented.

She hesitated somewhat when asked to tell something of her previous career, for she said it had been so varied that people might feel she did not know her job. I assured her that many women had turned from one thing to another before they found the niche for which they were best fitted. Yet it turned out that she had known almost from the start what she wanted to do, and that she had rarely varied from the road which led to her present job.

Sentiment Helps

Her first position after her theatrical work, as assistant in the analysis of raw silk, lasted for about four years, until the war broke out and she entered upon the patriotic duties connected with the loading of shells in the South. After the armistice she returned to New York and obtained a position in the advertising department of the old Herald. But so determined was she to get back into the silk line that she began work with a Japanese house, where she was discovered by a man who handled technical machinery for various silk houses. It was through him that she learned of an opportunity to take charge of a laboratory where analyses of silk were made; and from this position it was only a short step to the management of the testing department for the raw silks sent to the General Silk Corporation, one of the largest firms of its type in the country.

Asked whether the work she does offers a field for other women, she replied, "To any girl who possesses infinite patience, an analytical mind and the courage with which to meet rebuffs if necessary, I would say 'yes!' Otherwise, no! To me silk is romance. I love the feel of it, the awe of remembering whence it comes, the tiny worm that eats, sleeps and spins so that we may wear lovely things. To me the whole story of the origin of silk is so beautiful that I never weary of handling it. Without this attitude I should have left the work long ago. In terms of financial remuneration it offers very little in its present stage, for men are paid from $6000 to $15,000 a year for this work and a woman is fortunate if she receives $4000 or $5000 annually. And so you see how hard it is to answer the question: Does the work pay? In money—no! In dreams of loveliness, in hours of lingering over the soft silk—yes!"

Much Ado About Smocks

Drawing by Mary Haring

THE adorable twins on this page are wearing what might be called a classic type of smock, designed not only for the small child but also for children up to 10 or 12 years of age. Many of them are made in English broadcloth, jersey, silk or dainty prints. The smocking at the throat forms a yoke and is repeated at the cuff of the full raglan sleeve. Dainty white collars edged with a button hole stitch in the same color of silk give the perfect finishing touch.

Many of these costumes have panties or bloomers to match and it is an excellent idea, too. They save the wear and tear of frequently changing white undies, for what child can resist the lure of a pile of dirt to sit upon and play in?

If one is fortunate enough to have twins, nothing could be more charming than to keep them dressed alike, unless they object. Usually they adore it and are proud to look so absolutely alike that strangers have to look twice to be sure that they are not seeing double. As a matter of fact, in France the children in a family are, more often than not, dressed similarly, regardless of age, and the same style is often adopted in the United States.

The tiny berets worn in the illustration are of knitted silk, flannel or jersey, fitting tightly to the head and with a saucy pompon or knot of ribbon on top.

Women's Organizations

MANY letters and expressions of appreciation through the columns of club publications have, during the last year, come to this column. These messages constitute a chain of friendship each link of which represents some actual achievement of earnest endeavor on the part of the organized women of the world.

This column is for women, wherever they may be, who are eager to know of the club activities of other women. A club in Alaska may have accomplished something which would be a real inspiration to some club in Australia or Germany. It is the desire of the editor of this column to be instrumental in bringing the news of such accomplishments to the attention of those who are interested.

Will you just peek for a moment at the "Women's Organizations Column Note Book" which the editor will open for you?

Let us look at the notes for March: 1928, the first month in which the column appeared. We find on the thirteenth the activities of women in Buenos Aires were mentioned, on the twentieth Switzerland women made a contribution to the column, on the twenty-seventh New Jersey and Wyoming in the United States and the world Y. W. C. A. were included. And so we could go on through the notes made weekly for almost two years and find every state in the United States and almost every country in the world has contributed to the good news we are trying to spread of the accomplishments and ambitions of women.

Occasionally penciled notations after some date tell of the number of letters of inquiry or appreciation which some bit of news has brought.

Let us suppose that some exceptionally splendid report of an outstanding achievement is sent to us. The first thing that we do is to take a hasty glance through our notes for the past few months to ascertain how many times that locality or organization has been mentioned, and how it happens that the women represented are so active. The news will help many other women, and so it appears, but, what of some state or country that has not been heard from for a long time, perhaps, almost a year. That does not mean that the women represented by that locality or club are less active, but that they may not have realized how much some other women would appreciate knowing what they are doing.

The editor of the Organizations column invites letters, reports, suggestions, anything of interest to more than a local group.

A good test of what is purely local and what is of wider interest is to ask oneself if that particular piece of work would be of equal value and importance in a town several hundred miles distant. If it would, it is probable that many organizations would receive inspiration and encouragement from reading about it.

Women are constantly and consistently working for better laws, better living conditions, in short, for a better world. It would be difficult to mention any outstanding achievement, from that of the highest international importance to the establishing of a traveling library for rural people, in which organized women have not taken an active part. A year of splendid accomplishment is ahead of us because of what women are doing and are going to do to further the forces of righteousness and justice. Let us hear about your part in this work.

Altitude Oven

A NUMBER of experiments have been made with an altitude oven at the Colorado Agricultural College at Fort Collins, Colo., with the result that such an oven has been perfected. It will be an excellent thing for all housewives living in states having high altitudes as this has been one of the perplexing problems to all western housewives, who have tried baking according to low-altitude recipes. Nearly 20 years ago, the home economics department of the agricultural college attempted to solve this important problem but were unable to do so on account of not having the proper facilities, but a year ago, the experiment was begun with proper equipment. It proved that atmospheric pressures greatly influence the baking of all flour mixtures. The use of the altitude oven has two definite purposes, the first one being the influence of change in atmospheric pressures upon the physical and chemical factors involved, and, second, to give to housewives living in states having high altitudes, proper recipes and rules that will produce satisfactory results. The invention, however, is not yet on the market and will not be for a year to come.

Silhouette Made Becoming

NOW that longer skirts and the new silhouette are ready, it is interesting to note the many subtle details which the important designers have used to make these features becoming and suitable to the average wearer.

At Jean Patou's recent showing a visitor rather under average height said with a sigh, "Oh, Monsieur Patou, you have brought the tall woman again into fashion."

"Not at all, Madame," was his reply. "We have simply made all women tall."

To accomplish the transition to a longer, more dignified outline demands both expert design and judgment on the part of the individual buyer. Unfortunately, the earlier editions of the silhouette gown were sometimes hastily copied and emphasis placed on some of their least attractive features, such as over-ornamentation, exaggerated shirring and loose panels that had no connection with gown or figure lines, and it is quite true that in August Paris gave some approval to such features.

Modifications

The most recently arrived Paris fashions, however, show greater simplicity both in cut and design. Superfluous furbelows have been strictly discarded. Falling panels show a logical relation to some part of the gown; ornamentation is generally flat and "drips" serve some purpose such as neck, belt or sleeve ties.

That it has been the purpose of the Paris designers to make the new, elongating silhouette becoming to all women is evinced by their choice of manikins. Some of the houses present the same model on both large and small girls and in some instances a frankly older type occurs in the manikin parade. Gowns and wraps so shown have the same general idea with slight modifications.

So in selecting a frock or garment either from its original maker or from a shop collection, it is not necessary to choose a trying mode. While skirts are longer, the question of length is elastic, depending on suitability and personal becomingness. To have the "latest from Paris," it is not desirable to place a close belt about what one wishes were a waistline, or to choose a bunchy sash simply because it is original.

Lucien Lelong gets most of his high-waist effects by a soft fold in the material just above a narrow belt or above a close hip-line. This suggests but does not define the natural waistline and with a skirt in circular, irregularly placed tiers, presents a most becoming line on a mature figure.

Many Paris designers are making use of the bolero, or half bolero loose only on one side and with irregular edge. This again suggests while concealing the natural waistline. For a figure nicely straight in front the waistline is suggested by a loose, horizontal fold on each side held by a button, an ornament or a short stitched strap.

Fashion headlines are sometimes misleading. The writer has observed lately such flare lines as "Natural Waist Belt," "Bustles Worn" and "Green and Purple Leading Colors." None of these statements is as important as it is made to appear.

Many Paris models have no belt; few, except sports outfits, show a belt at the waistline. Trimming belts, with artistic buckles, are sometimes placed about the high hip line. The half or three-quarter belt, with falling ends on the sides or back, gives the modish, elongating effect without cutting the figure and is largely used by French designers.

For some seasons Paris houses have experimented with a bustle back drapery, frankly as a fashion for the few. With a long, carefully draped skirt, the puffed sash top is sometimes effective and accentuates slenderness. But it is by no means a universal style.

Worth has revolutionized his bustle sash with the "Spanish sash," consisting of two trailing panels covered with graduated rows of small ruffles. This house is also responsible for much flat ornamentation, such as the "spider" bow of narrow ribbon applied with tiny beads and strass.

Both green and purple were announced as among the new colors and are shown in such rich materials as lamé, satin and transparent velvet. The new Patou dahlia, which is far from purple, was dazzlingly beautiful in velvet and heavy moiré. The purple tone that Paris approved was almost black, a novel and slenderizing color. It is unfortunate that such originally beautiful colors later appeared in shoddy materials without depth or sheen.

Adaptable to Individual Needs

So far as evening and late afternoon use is concerned, Paris continues to feature all black, all white and white and black combinations. In satin and thin evening materials the soft pastel shades are used.

An Anart model presented by two manikins quite different in type is composed of apricot satin woven with a tiny, rough silver thread. Skirts are made of long circular panels almost touching the floor on the sides and a trifle above ankle length in the front and back. The wide, close hip yoke on the larger figure is cut in two low back curves and in front rises in a point above the waistline. On the smaller figure the yoke drops in front and rises behind.

Madeleine Vionnet, with her unerring sense of line, has composed an evening model of two materials, giving the novel effect of a separate basque top. With plain satin she uses for the top a brocade or a thin fur. This mode is made generally becoming by attaching the upper garment with graduated points.

The back-brimmed day hat disappeared from winter modes with the advent of the high fur collar. The present silhouette includes irregular dropping side brims and also the new Russian hat with flat upturned brim, much ornamented. All smart Paris headgear is closely and smoothly fitted to the head; this is its distinctive stamp.

The new ideas are receiving obvious modifications. The long skirts are not designed for subway stairs nor for country hikes. The needs of the mature figure are in no danger; the older woman is too important and profitable a customer to be disregarded.

Women Presidents of Railroads

THREE railroads in the United States have women presidents, according to records of the American Railway Association. They are Mrs. Phebe E. Clark of Nashville, Tenn., who is president of the Tennessee, Kentucky and Northern Railway Company; and Mrs. D. R. Lovvorn of Bowden, Ga., president of the Bowdon Railroad Company, and Mrs. Thomas W. Beckett, president of the North Carolina Railroad, which is owned by the state of North Carolina and which the state leases to the Southern Railway Company. Until recently, moreover, Mrs. Sarah Edenborn was president of the Louisiana Railway and Navigation Company, Shreveport, La., but she sold her holdings in the company and retired, with a reported comment that she wanted to get back to keeping house. Hers was the longest line headed by a woman, the association headquarters record reveals.

A descendant of Quakers who settled in America in the seventeenth century, Mrs. Clark possesses the gentle mien associated with Quakers, though hers is the highly masculine task of managing the railroad that runs from Livingston, 100-year-old county seat of Overton County, Tennessee, to connect with the Tennessee Central Railroad only 20 miles distant.

In March, 1914, she was elected vice-president of the railroad, which her husband had leased in 1912 for 15 years. She was elected to succeed him in October of that year, after he had passed on. She has been carrying on ever since, running both the railroad and her home.

Mrs. Clark frankly admits that she had had no training for her work except that she had profited by the "absolute confidence" of her husband in respect to his business. "In looking over his records and other papers, I did not find an important thing that he had not told me," she stated in an interview.

"I should like to call your attention to the fact that many short-line roads have ceased to operate, but that we expect to continue to run for some time, even if the trucks and buses have taken all the cream," she pointed out.

Her railroad, which employs 50 men, and has never had a strike, carried forest products and timber from the Cumberland Mountains. Mixed trains are run daily in each direction, besides a motor train, and these bear baseball bats, golf clubs, automobile spokes, telephone poles, heading and staves for barrels, and other wood products.

"We try to play fair," is the way she expressed the railroad's administrative policy. At Christmas time employees receive a bonus of 10 per cent of their year's earnings. The management recalls with pride that it held the positions open for those of its staff who served in the World War. There was a time when profits fell alarmingly, and when the officials and higher salaried men volunteered to cut their own pay as a gesture of loyalty to their president, Mrs. Clark. During the first eight months that she had been president, exporting was so influenced that the little railroad met severe losses, which Mrs. Clark personally bore as long as she could. Then she called a meeting of the bondholders and presented the true facts of their situation. After a conference, these men voted an expression of confidence in the woman president and agreed to carry losses themselves for another eight months. But, at the end of eight months, there were no more losses to be met.

When the original lease expired in 1927, the bondholders again met and granted Mrs. Clark approval of an extension of this lease until Oct. 15, 1936, without any changes in the terms of the lease that had been drawn up in 1912.

Mrs. Clark does not run her railroad on Sunday.

Don Diego

This Gown of Hydrangea-Blue Moiré Taffeta Is From Nicole Groult. Its Circular Lines Are Effectively Broken, in a Manner Becoming to Many Types of Figure. Imported by Henri Bendel.

The New Modes Expressed In Lingerie

TO FORM a suitable foundation for the new silhouette, it was inevitable that lingerie should be designed in a manner basically different from that which suited the straight lines, long waists and short skirts of the immediate past.

A solo garment, quite unlike the old "Teddy," is a snug-fitting garment, made to cling at the waistline by a yoke-fitting bandeau, and equipped with a fitted brassiere fastening on the side. The attached bloomers are made either with closed knee or finished with bands.

New Rayons

To meet the strain upon undergarments caused by the closer fitting and longer skirts, the manufacturers have this year made a special nonrun cloth in rayon, guaranteed not to "ladder." The goods is pleasing to the touch, and is finer and softer in finish than rayon underwear as originally introduced to the consumer. At the same time, it is, of course, reasonable in price.

This line is made both in a bloomer model and in a pantie with cuffs. In each case there is a close-fitting yoke at the waist. A separate bandeau completes the two-piece set. A special garment in the same material is the "jumbo" bloomer for very large women, while by contrast there are the children's bloomer and vest, besides a union suit.

Another new superfine product, the result of the manufacturer's continued endeavors to give to women a fine garment at the lowest price it could be made, is a rayon refined to silk-like delicacy. More, it is said to be the only rayon on the market that is made on a silk machine, and produced by the same workmen who make the silk garments. This material also is runproof, and the garments made of it are of silky softness, delightful to the touch and light in weight, despite being moderately priced. In this material may be had a stepin combination, a "modelfit" pantie with yoke front, or the close-fitting "briefs" affected by the young girl. Nightgowns accompany every grade.

All of these rayon goods are, of course, for utility, and made to sell at medium prices, so there are no elaborate decorations.

Elaborate Styles

But the silk goods in lingerie make up for whatever may be lacking in the more utilitarian styles. For evening wear, and for every sort of dress occasion, the lingerie of this season is unexcelled in color, in variety of design and in trimming. For instance, a slender little garment called a "scanty" without an inch of superfluous material in it, in pink or hyacinth, yet has lace edges with inserts of lace insertion, and a charming bit of hand embroidery at the top, and on each pantie at the bottom is a loveknot in dainty blue or a heart-shaped forget-me-not decoration.

One outfit, in the green of new grass just at the roots, has a diagonal piece of ecru lace which forms a large part of each pantie, and the brassiere, as well, is formed of this lace. Other panties were separate and had close-fitting yoke tops, with separate bandeau in finest woven silks, soft and clinging to the touch.

A notable point about these higher-priced goods is that each garment has been cut and fitted with a view to eliminating every shred of unneeded cloth in the cutting and trimming. Lace is sewed on without fullness, insertions of lace are placed in the bottoms of bloomers, which are cut as narrow as consistent with practicability, and the insertion adds nothing in bulk. Lines are cut and fitted about the bodice and hips so the fit is entirely smooth. The models are new, svelte, graceful, comfortable and distinguished.

Not to be omitted in describing the new offerings are the pajama suits, quite different from the long-sleeved, full-jacketed pajama of old. Indeed, many of these new pajama tops have no sleeves whatever. Instead, there is a separate coat with sleeves which is removed for sleeping. These sets are made in novel combinations of colors. Black trousers are shown with a blue coat with black bands for trimming; or green pants with a paler green coat; or yellow and black combinations. But whatever the color, the sleeveless pajama is accepted, and by many is regarded as far more comfortable than the model with the long sleeves.

Women of all ages and figures have, perhaps, a more varied and suitable selection of lingerie than any previous time.

Ornamental Patches

The writer had a pair of black satin evening slippers which were perfectly good except for worn places near the toes and on either side of the vamps where the surface had brushed off, leaving dull spots. To conceal these efects and to make the slippers suitable to wear with a golden colored frock, a yard of heavy gold metal lace was bought, which had a design easy to cut out and use as an appliqué. These appliqué patterns were placed in positions completely to cover the vamps, the original black satin merely showing through between the lace. The sewing had to be carefully done, but the result was entirely satisfactory. The slippers did not look repaired, but were quite elegant.

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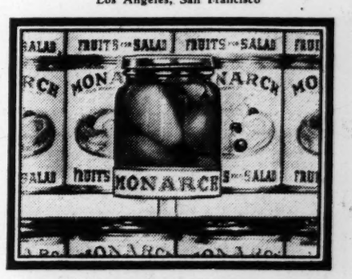
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YEAR ENDS WITH SHARP PRICE RISE

Stock Market Carried Forward Along Broad Front —Short Covering

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NEW YORK—The well-nigh universal prediction that stock market prices today would be substantially higher came true, in spite of the old superstition that the majority are always wrong on stocks. Opening prices were well above the previous close, and the gains were extended later in the day. Tax selling was a feature of the day's trading, but short covering and a generally bullish attitude toward the market carried the day.

The turnover was small, at around 2,500,000 shares, volume being cut down sharply in the last two hours as holiday sentiment gained the ascendency on the floor of the exchange and in the commission houses. No one expected to find any clue in the last day's trading to the market's future and no one made any such discovery. It was merely a moderately pleasing, end to an unsatisfactory year.

Bonds were higher in nearly all directions and the wheat market, which closed early, was marked by a rise of a cent or so in future prices. Cotton ended about where it began.

Foreign exchange markets were given over mainly to bank transactions, with quotations somewhat lower and little interest shown. The money market tone was easier, giving promise of a sharp drop in rates before the week is out.

Some Wide Gains

High priced stocks naturally enough were up the largest number of points, but some of them had a rather thin market nevertheless, of 5 to 6 points were numerous, the list including General Electric, Air Reduction, Auburn Automobile, Case, General Electric, Detroit Edison and Steel.

Consistent strength was shown by Steel throughout. Cash sales were less frequent in that than in most stocks and the price rose above 170 early in the day. American & Foreign Power was an active issue at higher prices, and most of the utilities moved ahead.

The specialties had an enjoyable day, Johns-Manville, Simmons, Columbia Graphophone, Timken, Eastman Kodak, Gillette and Cash Register driving forward 2 to 4 points. Rails were inactive but firm and the same was true of the oils.

Sales for cash were enormous, particularly during the first half hour of trading. The volume of such sales gives some indication of how extensive selling to establish tax losses has been lately. Only by selling for cash could a sale made today be completed so as to be included in 1929 accounts.

Stock sold in the regular way would not be delivered and paid for until next Thursday. The last day of the year always brings a good deal of cash selling, much of it merely to straighten out accounts for the year-end. By no means all is done for the purpose of establishing losses.

Easy Money Outlook

Call money finished the year at 6 per cent, that being the renewal rate. Average renewal rate for the month was 4.83 per cent, the lowest for the year. Everything points to an easy money period in the coming month.

Return of currency from circulation and the seasonal flow of funds to this district along with slack commercial and security market demands will make for plentiful credit. The outward flow of gold alone will sustain rates.

Opinion differs on the amount of gold which this country could lose without appreciable effect on money rates, or on how far the Reserve system might feel justified in carrying bill and security purchases to offset the gold efflux. Doubtless seasonal influences will keep the money market easy next month, and beyond that it is hazardous to forecast.

The price situation in two important commodities—oil and copper—will be watched with unusual interest this month. On the one hand, it has been said that prices both for copper and oil were being held up by strong arm methods in order to help the look of the 1929 statements and to force early winter buying at the higher levels.

On the other hand, it has been asserted that conditions do not warrant price reductions in either commodity, and that present levels may be maintained indefinitely, unless and until production rises considerably.

WILL NOT PAY CUBA CANE BOND INTEREST

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange was advised that the principal and interest due tomorrow on the 10-year 7 per cent and the 10-year 8 per cent convertible debenture bonds of the Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation, totaling about $25,000,000, will not be paid.

The corporation has been in dire financial straits for some time, due to poor conditions in the sugar industry, and a permanent receivership was appointed on Oct. 29.

The company reported for the year ending Sept. 30 a net loss of $805,832. The company at present is being reorganized.

Markets at a Glance

BY THE A. P.

NEW YORK

Stocks: Strong; public utilities lead comprehensive advance.

Bonds: Firm; convertibles sag 1 to 3 points.

Curb: Strong; Northern States Power A up nearly 14 points.

Foreign exchanges: Steady; sterling cables ease.

Cotton: Quiet and featureless.

Sugar: Steady; Cuban support.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Firm; good export demand.

Corn: Steady; small receipts and unfavorable weather.

Cattle: Irregular.

Hogs: lower.

BALDWIN FINANCING REPORT

NEW YORK—Directors of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, it was reported today, will ask authority at the next annual meeting of the stockholders to increase the company's funded debt. The Baldwin company has not done any outside financing since the present corporation was formed in 1911, obtaining its money requirements out of earnings or through temporary banking accommodations.

INTERNATIONAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC

The Canadian Hydro-Electric Corporation, Ltd., controlled by the International Hydro-Electric System, a division of International Paper & Power Company, produced 209,236,000 kilowatt hours of electric energy in November, a new high record for a single month, and an increase of 35 per cent over the output for November of last year.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 52⅞. De Beers 9⅞ and Rand Mines 2⅞. Money was 4½ per cent; discount rates—short bills 4⅝@4⅝ per cent; three months 4⅝ per cent. e

BELGIAN BANK RATE CUT

BRUSSELS—The discount rate of the Belgian National Bank has been reduced to 3½ per cent from 4½ per cent, effective Dec. 31.

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Quotations to 1:15 p. m.

1929 High	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 31	Last Dec. 30
5⅞	3¼	..	Abitibi	200	35	35	35	34⅞
159½	42	..	Ab & Straus	100	46	46	46	45
34	20	6	Adams Ex	1300	26¼	25½	26⅛	25½
96	84	5	Adams Ex pf	200	86	85½	86	..
10	7	..	Adv-Rumely	300	11¾	11½	11½	11¾
119	15	..	Adv-Ru pf	200	20½	20½	20½	20
4⅞	⅜	..	Ahumada	500	½	⅜	⅜	½
223⅜	77	2¶	Air Reduc	21000	124⅞	120¾	124	119⅞
48⅞	18⅛	2½	Airway El	400	20	19½	19½	19¾
11¼	1	..	Ajax Rubber	900	1½	1	1½	1¼
10¼	4¼	..	Alaska Jun	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜
56½	17	..	Alleghany	7200	24⅜	23	24¼	23⅝
118⅜	90	5½	Alleghany pf	800	95¾	94½	95¼	95⅛
354⅜	147	6	Allied Chem	500	265	262	265	260
125	118½	7	Allied Ch pf	100	121	121	121	121
75½	35⅜	7	Allis-Chal	1600	51½	50⅜	50¾	50½
34⅜	4⅛	..	Alma P C	1100	30¼	30¼	30¼	28
73	20	..	Amal Lea pf	100	19	19	19	..
42⅝	17½	2	Amerada	400	19⅝	18	19⅝	18½
73⅜	18	..	Am Ag Ch pf	200	25	25	25	..
157	65	2¶	Am Bk Note	700	79	79	79	77
76½	27	..	Am Bosch	400	41	40	40⅝	40½
126½	113	7	Am Brake pf	120	119½	119	119½	120
34⅜	4⅛	..	Am Br Boy	1900	9⅜	8	8¾	8¼
184½	86	4	Am Can	21000	121½	119½	121½	118⅞
145	133½	7	Am Can pf	100	142⅞	142⅞	142⅞	..
106½	75	6	Am Car & F	200	78¼	77	77	..
81⅝	27	2¶	Am Chicle	600	37	35	37	35⅛
55	20	1.60§	Am Com Alc	1100	31½	31	31½	31
47⅜	18¼	2	Am En Til	200	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24
95½	23	..	Am Europeas	300	33¼	32	33	31½
199½	50	..	Am & FPw	48400	94	92⅛	93¾	89¾
108½	101½	7	Am & FP 7	100	107½	107½	107½	107
42	17½	1	Am Hawaii	500	19¾	18½	19¾	17½
104⅞	99	5	Atchison pf	100	102	102	102.90	102 b
64	39	3	Am Ice	500	38½	37	38½	37¼
96	83⅞	6	Am Ice pf	100	86	86	86	..
96¾	29½	2¶	Am Int Corp	1300	38⅛	37⅝	38⅛	37¼
87⅜	21⅝	..	Am La Fr	30	35	35	35	32½
75	27½	..	Am La Fr pf	30	35	35	35	32½
136	90	8	Am Loco	100	99½	99½	99½	98¾
81⅜	31½	3	Am Metals	1300	46½	45½	46½	46
17⅞	¾	..	Am Plano	1000	1	¾	1	¾
55	4	..	Am Plano pf	1100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¼
175¾	64¼	1¶	Am Pw&Lt	4500	81	79	80½	77
104	92¼	6	Am P & L 6	200	101½	101½	101½	101½
84¾	72⅞	5	Am P&L pf st	300	80¾	80¼	80¼	80½
55⅝	28	1½	Am Radiat	8100	33	31	31⅝	30¼
64¾	12½	..	Am Repub	1200	24⅞	23½	23½	23⅛
144⅝	60	2¶	Am Roll Mill	9000	82¼	80	82¼	80⅞
3	⅜	..	Am R M pf	5500	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
41⅞	17	2	Am Seating	1100	17½	17	17½	17½
7	⅜	..	Am Ship	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
130¼	62	4	Am Smelt	7000	72½	70	72½	70⅛
138	123⅛	7	Am Smelt pf	100	135	135	135	134½
79⅞	35¾	3	Am Stl Fnd	600	45	43¾	45	44⅛
85	40	2	Am Stores	300	43½	43½	43½	43
94¾	56	..	Am Sugar	200	60	59½	60	58½
32⅞	17	5	Am Tel&Cab	290	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
310¼	193¼	9	Am Tel&T	12300	221½	219¼	221	217⅜
112	103	7	Am Type pf	10	106½	106½	106½	105¼
109	50	1¶	Am Wat W	2400	94¼	90	92¾	88
27⅞	5⅞	..	Am Wool	500	6½	6¼	6⅝	6¼
58⅝	15½	..	Am Wool pf	200	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18½
49¼	7	..	Am Zinc	200	8½	8¼	8½	8¼
111⅞	19¾	..	Am Zinc pf	300	56	55	55½	54
89¾	46	3	Anaco Wire	600	46½	46	46	46
140	67¼	7	Anaconda	16400	74¼	72¼	73⅝	73¼
68⅜	30	3	Andes Cop	200	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33¾
49½	18½	2	Arch Dan	300	24	23¾	23¾	24
18⅜	5⅛	..	Arm Ill A	1900	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
10¼	2¾	..	Arm Ill B	600	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	3
86	57	7	Arm Ill pf	200	62	62	62	61⅝
40⅞	6¼	..	Arnold Cons	300	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	6¾
30⅞	20¼	1½	Art Metals	100	25	25	25	27⅝
58¾	34	4	Asso Apparl	100	36½	36½	36½	34¼
70¾	25	2½	Asso Dry G	500	28½	28	28	27⅝
107	85	6	Asso DG 1pf	100	87½	87½	87½	87
110	80⅛	7	Asso DG 2pf	100	81	81	81	81
298⅝	195¾	10	Atchison	300	224	222	224	219¼
209½	161	10	Atl Coast L	100	167	167	167	167¾
86⅞	32⅛	..	Atl G&WI	1000	75¼	74⅜	75¼	74½
77⅞	30	1¶	Atl Refin	5000	37⅞	36¾	37½	36⅞
140	67	4	Atlas Pwd	1100	83	80	82	79
17⅞	5	..	Atlas Tack	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
514	120	4	Auburn Auto	400	201	199⅞	201	196
11¾	3¼	5¾	Austin N	200	4½	4	4½	4
35½	4	..	Auto Sales	500	6	6	6½	6½
20	4½	..	Aviation	5000	5⅞	4¾	5¼	4⅞

—B—

66⅝	15	1¾	Baldwin	1700	31½	30	31	30½
125	109½	7	Baldwin pf	10	116½	116½	116½	..
145¼	105	7	Balt & O	200	116¾	115	116¾	114¾
110½	93¼	6½	Bamber pf	20	107⅞a	107⅞	107⅞	..
90⅝	55	3½	Bangor & A	100	64	64	64	63¼
115	103¼	7	Bangor&A pf	220	109¼	109¼	109¼	..
33¼	16	2	Barker Bros	100	17	17	17	16½
97	70	6½	Barker B pf	100	73	73	73	73⅝
45½	20	2	Barnsdall A	3500	23⅜	22	23⅜	23⅝
32⅞	12½	..	Beacon Oil	3400	14¼	12½	14	13
101	46	3	Beechnut	200	61½	59½	61½	58
17¾	4½	..	Belding H	300	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½
84¾	25	4.14	Belg NR ppf	100	80	80	80	..
104⅜	25	2	Bendix	12005	36⅜	34⅞	36⅜	34½
60⅞	25	3	Best & Co	100	32	32	32	31
140⅜	78¼	4	Beth Steel	11700	94⅞	93½	94	92⅞
128	116⅝	7	Beth Steel pf	200	123¼	123	123	123
136¾	37	3¶	Bohn Alum	500	54¼	53	53	54
100½	53	3	Borden	2000	66½	66⅛	66½	65⅝
86⅞	26	4	Borg Warner	200	33	32	32⅞	31⅝
63⅛	8½	..	Briggs	9100	15⅞	14⅝	14⅝	15⅜
73⅞	14	3	Brockway	200	17½	17½	17½	17
81⅞	40	4	Bkyn Man T	200	63¾	63	63¾	64½
248½	99	5	Bkyn Un G	1100	137⅛	135	137	133½
51½	40¼	2½	Brown Shoe	100	40½	40½	40½	40⅜
55¼	16¼	3	Bruns Balke	1500	19¾	19¼	19½	19⅝
44⅜	4½	..	Bruns Term	200	14½	14½	14½	14¼
42¾	14	1	Bucyrus	1200	23½	23⅜	23½	23¼
50	26½	2½	Bucy cv pf	1000	34½	33⅞	33⅝	34¼
22⅞	8⅛	..	Budd Mfg Co	500	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9⅜
12½	7⅝	..	Budd Wheel	200	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	7⅞
31	27¼	3	Bulova Watch	1000	27½	27	27½	27¼
96⅞	29	.80¶	Burroughs	1200	45⅝	44⅜	45	43⅝
89⅛	31¼	2§	Bush Term	400	34	33½	33½	33½
9½	2	.50	Butte Cop	1000	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	3⅛
12⅜	4⅜	2	Butte & Sup	200	4½	4⅜	4½	4½
41	17½	..	Butterick	100	18	18	18	18½
192⅞	50	..	Byyers	6700	91⅜	87½	91⅜	85⅜
47⅜	20	1	By-Prod C	400	23	22½	23	22⅜

—C—

84⅞	63½	4	Calif Pack	1000	69	68	69	66½
136⅜	73½	10	Calu & Ariz	1200	83½	82	83½	82
61⅞	25	4	Calu & Hecla	400	29⅛	28⅝	29	28¼
99¾	45	5	Canada Dry	1100	64⅞	63⅞	64	64
265⅞	185	10	Can Pac	400	191⅝	186	190	187¼
48¾	27¼	2.80	Cannon Mills	600	28	27	28	28
61	50¼	..	Caterpillar T	1200	52½	51⅜	52½	51
467	130	6	Case Thresh	800	195½	196	198⅜	194
42⅛	6¼	..	Cav-Dobbs	100	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7⅛
105½	58	6½	Cav-Dbbs pf	100	60	60	60	61
79⅜	31	3	Celotex	1000	37¾	36	36	38⅞
48⅜	21	2	Cen Agguirre	200	26	24	24½	23
59⅜	27⅛	2	Cen Alloy	2000	32½	31	32⅛	31⅝
360	240	8¶	*Cen of NJ	600	277	273	277	..
20½	3	..	Century Rib	200	3½	3½	3½	3
120	52¼	6	Cerro de P	1700	65	63⅛	63⅛	64½
32	10⅞	..	Cert-Teed	600	14⅜	12½	14⅜	11¾
80¾	18	..	Checker Cab	600	35	32¼	35	32⅜
92	42⅛	3	Ches Corp	600	62¼	61⅜	62½	60¾
279¾	160	10	Ches & Ohio	700	204	202	204	200½
23⅞	7	..	Chi Gt West	200	14½	14½	14½	14½
63⅜	17½	..	Chi Gt W pf	600	38	3	37	37½
44⅞	16	..	Chi M&SP	1400	24⅝	23⅜	24¾	24
68⅝	28½	..	Chi M&SP pf	2800	43⅜	42	42½	42½
108½	75	5	Chi & NW	200	84	73¼	73⅝	83¼
47½	21⅞	..	Chi Pneu	100	23½	23½	23½	23½
143½	101	7	Chi RI	200	112⅝	112⅜	112⅝	111⅞
109	100	7	Chi RI 7%	200	106	106	106	..
50	25	3	Chick Cot O	500	25¼	25	25¼	25¼
135	26	3	Chrysler	3400	36¼	35¼	35½	35½
62¾	39⅞	3.60	City Ice	400	41⅞	39½	41⅞	42
105¼	96	6½	City Ice pf	70	99	98¼	99	..
27	7¾	1	*City Stores	700	10⅜	10	10	10
154½	101	4	Coca Cola	200	133⅞	133⅞	133⅞	133⅞
56⅜	44⅜	3	Coca Cola A	100	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¼
72¼	10	..	Collins&A	600	15½	14⅜	15½	14⅜
78½	27¾	..	Colo F&I	300	36⅜	36	36⅜	35¼
76⅝	50	..	Col G F pd rct	1400	66½	66½	66½	61⅞
140	52	2	Col Gas	16500	74⅜	73	73½	73
344	105	4¶	Col Carbon	4300	178¾	174¾	176⅝	172
10⅝	⅜	..	Col Carbon rts	3000	3¼	3	3¼	2⅝
88⅜	16⅛	.87	Col Graph	18400	28½	27¼	27¾	26⅜
62⅝	18	2	Com Cred	300	23¾	22⅞	23	22½
105¾	70	6½	Com Cr lpf	30	76	76	76	76
79	28⅛	4¶	Com Inv Tr	2000	37⅞	38¼	38½	38
69½	9	..	Com Inv war	400	10⅞	10⅛	10¼	9¼
51⅝	28	3	Com Cred A	100	32½	32½	32½	32⅛
63	20⅛	1	Com Sol	1800	31⅝	30½	31	30
24¾	10	3	Comwlth&So	18200	13⅞	12⅝	13	12½
33⅝	11	..	Congoleum	3400	14	13¼	13¾	13¼
25⅜	10	2	Con Film	300	17	16¾	16⅝	16⅞
30¾	15¼	2	Con Film pf	100	19½	19¼	19¼	19¾
183¼	80⅛	4	Con Gas	15000	98⅞	99¼	98⅞	96⅜
100½	92½	5	Con Gas pf	100	100	100	100	99⅜
6¼	⅝	..	Con Textile	400	1	¾	1	¾
23½	12	1.20	Container A	100	12½	12¾	12½	..
11½	3½	..	Container B	100	4¼	4⅛	4	4
45⅞	28⅞	1	Cont Shares	1200	30⅝	29⅝	30	30
90	25¼	..	Bont Bak A	1600	46¼	43	45⅝	42⅜
15¼	4⅝	..	Cont Bak B	1400	6½	5¾	6½	5⅜
100	73½	8	Cont Bak pf	200	89	89	89	88½
63¾	33	1.30	Cont Bank	50	35¾	34	34	35
92	40½	2½	Cont Can	1900	50⅞	49¾	49¾	49½
104¾	46¼	2	*Cont Ins	800	59	58½	58¾	58⅞
28⅜	6⅛	.80	Cont Motors	1900	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼
47⅛	18	..	Cont Oil	4400	23⅝	22¾	23½	22⅜
126⅜	70	3	Corn Prod	4000	89¼	88	88½	87⅞
82¼	20⅛	2¶	Coty	400	24⅜	23	24⅛	24
125	17	1§	Crosley Inc	5900	18¼	15	18	18
79	37⅛	..	Crown Cork	600	41	40¼	41	41¾
31	24	..	Cream of Wh	1000	28	27¾	27⅞	26½
121¾	31	5	Crucible	900	89¾	89	89½	85
5½	⅜	..	Cuba Cane	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
24½	5	..	Cuba Co	100	9	9	9	9
77	67⅜	..	Cub Am S	500	7¾	7¼	7½	7¾
95	56	..	Cub Am S pf	20	59¾	59½	59¾	..
6⅜	1	..	Cub Dom S	300	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¼
67⅞	36	4	Cudahy	200	47⅝	46	46	47½
30⅛	6⅜	..	Curtiss	7300	7⅜	6¾	7⅜	6⅝
37⅞	13¼	..	Curtiss W A	1400	14⅜	14	14	13¾
121¼	58	3½	Cutler	1000	80	80	80	78

—D—

69⅛	21¼	..	Davison	700	29¼	28½	29¼	27½
226	141½	9	Del & Hud	300	161½	161½	161½	161⅞
77¾	49	..	Denv RG pf	100	60	60	60	60
385	151	8	Det Edison	300	204	199	204	197
64⅞	24	2¶	Devoe & R A	400	32	31	31½	31½
164	117	8	Diamond M	10	135½	135½	135½	135
11¼	6	1	*Dome Mines	400	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	6⅞
54¼	12	1.20	Dom Stores	200	20	20	20	18½
231	80	4¶	Dupont	700	118¼	116	118¼	114¾
28⅞	10	1	Duplan Silk	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜

—E—

264¾	150	5¶	East Kodak	400	175	175	175	172¼
39½	19	1.50	Eastern R M	100	20	20	20	..
76¾	18	3	Eaton Axle	300	28	27⅝	27⅝	27⅜
39⅜	4	2½	Eitingon	500	8	8	8	8
174	50	6	Elec Auto Lt	2100	85¼	83½	83½	81
18⅜	3¼	..	Elec Boat	200	5	5	5	4½
86⅝	29⅛	1	Elec P&L	1000	52	50⅞	51⅞	50½
104½	55	5	Elec Sto Bat	800	71¼	69	71¼	68½
83⅜	49¼	5	End John	100	54	54	54	53
79⅝	31	1¶	Eng P S	1700	40⅞	39⅜	40⅞	39¼
93½	51½	..	Erie	600	56⅝	55⅝	56⅝	56
66⅝	41½	3.41	Erie 1pf	100	62	62	62	61⅜
54	36	4	Eureka Vac	200	36½	36	36½	37
73⅜	15	2½§	Evans Auto L	100	21½	21½	21½	21
27¼	22¾	1½	Ex Buffet	10	22¼	22¼	22¾	22¼

—F—

13¾	3¾	..	Fairbanks	400	7⅛	6	6½	..
54⅞	29¾	3	Fairb Morse	100	35	35	35	33½
56¼	28	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	500	33	31¼	32	33¼
32¾	5	.80	Fed Motor T	200	8½	8¼	8½	8½
33	25½	..	Fed Dept Sts	300	31	30	31	29
123	47½	2.60	*Fidelity Ins	250	66	64	64	64¾
98⅛	30	..	Filene	100	33¾	33¼	33⅛	32
107	84	6½	Filene pf	50	90	90	90	86
37	24½	1.60	Firestone T	600	26½	26	26½	25
90	44½	2½	First Nat St	800	53½	52	53	52
89⅝	83⅜	6	Firestone T pf	100	86¼	86⅛	86⅛	86
20½	2½	..	Fisk Rubber	17300	3¼	2⅝	3¼	2½
72½	7¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	720	11¼	7¼	11¼	8⅞
82½	8	..	Fisk lpf ev	200	10	9¾	10	10
82⅜	32¼	3§	Follansbee B	200	37½	37	37	37½
95	33	2	Foster & Wh	1100	63	61¼	63	61
69⅝	12¾	..	Foundation	800	17¾	14½	15	17
105⅝	19½	4	*Fox A	2000	23½	20	21⅝	21½
54⅞	28¾	4	Freeport Tx	1300	39⅝	38⅜	39⅛	38½

—G—

33⅞	5	..	Gabriel A	800	6	5	6	5⅛
25	3	..	Gardner M	200	4	3⅝	3⅝	4
123½	75	4§	Gen Am Tk	300	98⅜	98	98	97⅞
94⅜	42¼	4	Gen Asphalt	400	50¾	49¾	50¾	49⅜
69¾	24	2	Gen Bronze	400	25¼	24	25¼	24¼
61	23	..	Gen Cable	200	27	26½	26½	26¾
120½	63¾	..	Gen Cable A	100	64	64	64	64¼
63¼	55¼	1.60	Gen Elec n wi	34100	61⅝	60¼	61⅛	58⅜
403	108⅛	4¶	Gen Elec	5700	244	238	242	236
81⅜	35	3	Gen Foods	3000	47⅝	46⅛	47¼	46½
112	59¾	1½§	Gen G&E A	200	68	68	68	66½
115	99	7	Gen G&E 7%	10	102	102	102	..
83½	50	3	Gen Mills	300	50⅛	50	50¼	50
91⅜	33½	3¶	Gen Motors	27000	42	39⅝	40¼	40
126½	112	7	Gen Mot 7%	100	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	120¼
41	9½	2	Gen O Ad ct	400	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	16
98	20	6a	Gen Pub Ser	500	34⅝	33½	34	33
126½	70	5	Gen Ry Sig	200	86⅞	85¼	85½	86⅞
88½	50	3¶

QUIET TONE IN LONDON MARKET AS YEAR ENDS

Prices Steady With Some Upturns—Day Money in Large Supply

By Special Cable
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LONDON—The year ended quietly today with a smaller credit turnover than was expected. There was a slightly better tone on the stock exchange with no considerable change in prices but a steadier atmosphere and a few incipient recoveries, notably in Imperial Chemical Columbia Graphophone and Courtaulds.

The first named benefited by inspired reports of satisfactory developments in overseas subsidiaries, and there was a general disposition to attribute the recent fall to forced selling of an inside individual character and to look for a substantial recovery when this selling is finished, since there has been no unfavorable change in the company's earnings position.

Turner and Newall was unchanged on the announcement of the acquisition of another asbestos concern. With speculative support in the Rhodesians, Congo Border is now 7 11-16.

Gilt-edged issues continue firm with Indian Loan a shade steadier after weakness on news of the independence decisions at the Lahore Congress, which came at an unfortunate moment, the stocks having shown pronounced heaviness somewhat conspicuously. The decisions are regarded as likely to have no effect on the contents of the forthcoming Simon Commission report, but make the atmosphere less satisfactory for the reception of the report in India.

Rumors are current of a coming effort to turn public attention toward the gold mining shares in the new year, and it is pointed out that values are now at very reasonable levels.

Markings on the official list yesterday were 5165, compared with 3002 on Tuesday, Dec. 24.

An unexpected situation in the money market was disclosed today, the preparatory borrowing from the Bank of England proving to have been much in excess of requirements since the clearing banks, finding the burden of brokers' loans and the open positions in the foreign exchange market unusually light, called in one-half the anticipated amount of short credit.

Consequently day money is glutting the market and bill rates have weakened still further to 4⅝ for three-months fine paper; last week's treasuries are called 4½ per cent since the holders are unwilling to sell in view of the lack of profitable use for the money.

End-of-the-year strength in sterling is encouraging sentiment, although the cause is recognized as a temporary shortage of British currency on the Continent, which is not necessarily an enduring factor. In any case, the French withdrawals of gold from London in the last eight days were only £750,000 and these were balanced by arrivals of Cape gold and Argentine sovereigns.

It is anticipated that the franc is unlikely to revert to the gold export point in the near future. The question is much asked whether the New York Reserve rate will be reduced next month, but the general opinion here is that it will not be lowered.

DIVIDENDS

Swift International declared a semi-annual dividend of $1.25 a share, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 15. This places the shares on a $2.50 annual basis. The stock had been receiving dividends at a $2 annual rate.

Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway trustees declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on the preferred B stock, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15, and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on the first preferred and sinking fund stocks, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 31.

The trustees of Century Shares Trust, with which Brown Brothers & Co. are identified, have declared a semiannual dividend of $1 a share on the participating shares, payable Feb. 1, 1930, to shareholders of record Jan. 2, 1930.

Winnipeg Electric Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 10.

Manitoba Power Co. Ltd. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 10.

Tung Sol Lamp Works declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents on the common and 75 cents on the preferred, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 20.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

MICHIGAN ENTRAL

	1929	1928
Nov gross	$8,683,736	$7,537,450
Net op inc	1,965,507	1,720,232
11 mos' gross	88,100,621	86,005,158
Net op inc	20,726,986	21,226,661

INTERNATIONAL RYS. OF CEN. AM.

	1929	1928
Nov gross	$726,500	$700,512
Net aft taxes	295,214	265,383
11 mos' gross	8,026,697	7,747,941
Net aft tax	3,266,982	3,126,503

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA

	1929	1928
Nov gross	$143,178	$148,540
Net op inc	19,392	37,464
11 mos' gross	1,610,174	1,471,434
Net op inc	300,146	268,696

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
America	125	129	Lafayette	55	65
Am Union	115	123	Lebanon	100	120
Bk of U S	66	68	Lefcourt		
Bk Yorkt'n		210	Liberty	95	110
B'way Nat	90	110	Manhattan	116	119
Bryant Pk		75	Melrose	250	260
Chelsea Ex	44	50	Merchants		100
Cent Nat	125	140	Midtown		65
Chase	150	152	Peoples nw	450	625
Chat Phnx	111	115	Penn Ex	65	85
City	205	208	Prt Morris	40	
Columbus	200	225	Prisco Stat	300	475
Commerc'l	465	480	Public	116	120
Continenti.	34	36½	Prospect		200
Fifth Ave	2750	2850	Queensboro		375
Firt. N Y	5100	5300	Seward	106	112
Flatbush	180	230	Textile	60	70
Globe Ex.	250	300	Trade		295
Grace new	600		Un Bronx	110	135
Harbor St	65	75	Wash Sq N	100	115
Harriman	1700	1850	World Ex		205
Industrial		225	Yorkville		220
Int Madison	30	45			

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Banca C I	320	335	Int Ger Ltd	7	11
Banco di S	63⅛	70⅛	Interstate n	30	31
Bk Eur T	125	160	Irving	51	52
Bk NY&T	650	680	Kings Co	2850	3000
Bankrs new	131	135	Law Tie&G	285	300
Bronx new	75	85	M'facturers	143	145
Brooklyn	755	775	Midwood	225	240
Chem B T	66	68	Murray Hill	250	265
C Hanover	299	304	Mut Tr W.	400	450
Clinton	110	120	New York	258	263
County	255	280	NY Tle&M	40	41
Corn Exch	176	179	Pacific	165	180
Empire	350	360	Plaza	115	130
do new	70	74	State T&M		205
Equitbl n	93¾	94½	Times Sq	50	65
Fidelity	40	43	Title Guar	142	145
Fulton	575	625	Tr Co NA	200	300
Guaranty	648	653	Un States	3000	3300
Hibernia	178	188	West T&T	155	170
Int Ger nw	38	43	Westch'st'r	1050	1100

CLEVELAND RY. FARE INCREASE

CLEVELAND—The Cleveland Railway Company has increased fares in the city and suburbs 1 cent, effective Jan. 1. The present fare is 7 cents in the city, which will be raised to 8 cents, with seven tickets for 50 cents, instead of eight as heretofore. Fares in Cleveland Heights and East Cleveland are raised simultaneously to 10 cents from 9 cents.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Struas 5½s '43	100	100
Adams Ex 4s	84¼	84¼
Alleghany 5s '44	100	100
Allegheny 5s '49	100¾	99¾
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	100¾	99¼
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	102¾	103¼
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	86	96
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	96	96
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	71¾	70
Am Smelting 5s '47	101	100¾
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103½	103¼
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	141	139½
Am T & T col 5s '46	103	103
Am T & T sf 5s '60	103⅞	103¾
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	107	106⅝
Am Type Founders 6s '40	104½	104½
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	104	104
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89½	89½
Associated Oil 6s '35	102½	102½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	91	91
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93¼	93
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93	93
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	65	65
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	59	59
B&O rfg 5s '95	100½	100⅜
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	101½	101½
B&O 5s ct Swn div	102	102
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	105	105
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	101¼	101¼
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	107	106⅞
Boston & Me 5s '67	98¼	98
Botany Cons Mill 6½s '34	40	40
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50 sta	84½	84½
Cal Pet 5½s '38	98¾	98¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '20	99¾	99¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	94	94
Can Nat Ry 5s	100½	100½
Can North sf 7s '40	111⅞	111⅝
Ca Pacific 5s '44 ct	101⅝	101⅝
Cen of Ga 5s C '50	100	100
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	55½	54½
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	98	98
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49	66	66
Chi B & Q 3½s ll div '49	86	86
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	73	73
Chi Gt West 4s '59	65	64⅞
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	72¼	72
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	92½	92½
Chi & Nw 4½s '87	100¼	100
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	95¾	95⅝
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	93½	93⅛
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	96¼	96⅞
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	115	115
Chile Copper 5s '47	94½	94½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	89¼	89
Clec CC&StL gen 4s '93	89¼	88½
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	99⅝	99⅝
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	106⅝	106⅝
Colonial Oil 6s ct	69	69
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	99¾	99¾
Colo Pow 4½s	93½	93½
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	93⅞	93⅞
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	62	61
Con Gas 5½s '45	105⅝	105⅝
Consum Pow un 5s '52	102¼	102¼
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	98¼	98¼
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	36	36
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	41½	41½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	41	41
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99⅞	99⅞
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	101	101
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	93½	93⅛
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	93¼	93¼
Den & R G Wn rfg 5s '78	87¼	87¼
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102¼	102
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	102	102
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	106¾	106¾
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	102⅜	102⅜
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	99¼	99¼
Erie 5s '67	88¾	88¾
Erie gen lien	80¾	80¾
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42	101	101
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	75	74⅞
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	88	88
Fla East Coast 5s '74	50	50
Gen Cable 5½s '47	99¾	99⅜
Gen Mot Ass Corp 6s '37	100⅞	100⅞
Gen Pub Csc 5½s '39	91½	91½
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49	102½	102½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	105½	105¼
Good year 5s '57	91	90⅜
Gould Coupler 6s '40	69	69
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s	104⅜	104⅜
Great Northern 5s '73 C	103½	103½
Great Northern 5½s '52	108⅜	108⅜
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110¼	110
Green Bay & West deb B	26	26
Hudson Coal 5s '62	65¼	65¼
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	78	77⅛
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	96⅜	96
Humble Oil 5s '37	100⅝	100⅝
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101½	101½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	103½	103½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98¼	98
Ind Limestone 6s '40	70	70
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	97¼	97¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	91	91
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	89½	89½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	97½	97½
Int Paper 6s '55	96½	96½
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	76½	76½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	122½	122
Keith 6s '46	75	75
Kentucky Cs 4s '87	88⅝	88⅝
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	100¼	100¼
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103¼	103¼
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	97½	97½
L'Autaro 6s '57	78	78
McCrory 5½s '41	96½	96½
Manila El Ry rfg 7s '42	54	54
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '31	99⅝	99⅝
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	99⅜	99⅜
Mo Pac 5s G '78	99	98½
Mo Pac 5½s '49	107¼	107¼
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	96¼	96¼
Montana Power 5s A '62	100⅜	100⅜
Morris & Co 4½s '39	82	82
Nash Chat & Sl 5s '78	60	60
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	98½	98½
Nat Rad 6½s '47	98¼	98¼
N E T & T 5s '62	21	21
NY C&HR con 4s '98	99	99
NYC&HR rfg 4s im 4½s 2013	99	98¾
N Y Edison 5s '44	103¾	103¾
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	112½	112½
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	92	92
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	77	77
NY NH&H 4½s '67	92¾	92¾
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	124	124
NY Rys 5s '65	5	4½
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	23½	23
NY State Ry 6½s B '62	18¼	18¼
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	105	105
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110¼	110¼
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	105¾	105¾
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	100⅞	100⅞
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	101⅞	101⅞
Norf So rfg 5s A '91	56½	56½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	100	100
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	64⅝	64⅝
Nor Pac 5s D 2047	103⅜	103⅜
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	110½	110
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	110	110
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	100	100
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	102	101¾
Paramount Fam Fa 6s '47	96⅜	96⅜
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	38	34½
Penn Cent Lt & Pr 5s '42	73½	73½
Penn D R gen 4½s '65	98	98
Penn RR 4½s '65	98¾	98⅝
Penn R R 5s '64	103¾	103¾
Penn R R gen 5s '68	106⅝	106⅝
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	109⅛	109
Penn RR col 7s '30	100⅝	100⅝
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	102⅝	102⅝
ePoria Pekin Ry 5½s '74	101	100½
Pere Marq 5s '56	103	103
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	92	91¾
Phil Co 5s '67	98¼	98
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	97	97
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	85	85
Phil & Read C & I 6s'49	94½	93
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	105	104⅞
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	95¾	95¾
Postal Tel Cable 5s '53	94¼	94
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	180	180
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	55½	55½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	92¾	92¾
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	92½	92
Richfield Oil 6s ref	96	95¾
Rich & S rfg 5½s '53	100⅜	100⅛
Rep Brass 6s '48	102	102
Rochester Gas 5s '46	108	107½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	85½	85½
St Joseph & G I 4s '47	94	94
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	100¼	100
St L & S F 4s A '50	88½	88¼
St L & S F 4½s '78	90¼	90⅛
St L & S F 5s B '50	100½	100½
St L S W con 4s '32	98¾	97¾
St L S W 1st 4s '89	85½	85½
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	105	105
St W 1st 5s '52	97⅝	97⅝
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	50	50
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	50	50
Seabd A L gold 4s '50	65½	65½
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	66½	66½
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	51¾	51¾
Seabd A L adj 5s ct '49	48	46¼
Seabd A L con 5s '45	57	57
Shell Pipe 5s '52	68½	68½
Shell Union 5s '47	94½	94
Shubert Theater 6s '42	95	95
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	47½	47½
Sinclair Cn O 6s '30 D	92¾	92¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	99⅞	99⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	101¼	100¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97¼	96¾
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	100	100
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101¾	101½
So Pac col 4s '49	90	90
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	98⅝	98½
So Ry gen 4s '56	89¾	89
So Ry gen 6½s '56	122¼	122¼
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	103¾	103¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101	101
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96½	96½
Stand Oil Fla 6s B	61	61
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106	106
Tex Corp 5s '44 rct	101¾	101¾
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	106½	106½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	100¾	100¼
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	98¾	98¾
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38	97¾	97½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	102⅜	102⅜
Union El L & P rg 5s '33	100¼	100¼
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	101⅞	101⅞
Union Pacific 4½s '67	94	94
Uni Biscuit 6s '42	98⅞	98¾
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	74	73½
U S Rubber 5s '47	82½	81¾
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100½	100⅜
Universal Pipe 6s '36	61	61
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	61	61
Va Ry 5s '62	103⅝	103⅝
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	100½	100¼
Va & S'west con 5s '58	87	87
Wabash 1st 5s '39	102	102
Wabash 5s B '76	100	99⅜
Walworth 6s '45	85½	85½
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	52½	51½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	101½	101½
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	103	103
West Shore 4s 2361	88	86
Western Maryland 5½s '77	99⅞	96½
Western Pac 5s A '46	98	98
Western Un 5s '50	100	99⅞
Western Un col 5s '38	102⅜	101¾
Westinghouse Elec 5s '46	103	102
Wheeling Stl 4½s B '53	87	87
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	100⅝	100⅝
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	103	102½
Wickwire Spen 7s '35	25¼	25¼
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	100	100
Wis Cen 4s S & D div '36	88	88
Youngstown 5s	101	100¾
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100½	100½
Wis Cen gen 5s '49	80½	80

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Dec31	Last Dec30
3½s '47	99.12	99.16	99.12	99.16	99.13
1st 4¼s '47	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6
4th 4¼s '38	101.13	101.13	101.10	101.13	101.11
US 3¾s '46	99.20	99.20	99.14	99.14	99.14
US 3¾s '47	99.19	99.19	99.14	99.14	99.19
US 4s '54	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.6
US 4¼s '32	111.6	111.6	111.6	111.6	111.4

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	83½	83
Adriatic El 7s '52	100	98¾
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '48	63½	63
Akershus 5s '63	88¼	88
Antioquia 7s A '45	74½	74
Antioquia 7s C '45	73¼	73¼
Argentine 5½s '62	74¼	72
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	89½	89½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	95	95
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	94¾	94¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	95	94¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	95	95
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	94½	94½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	95	94½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	95	94½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	95½	95
Australia 4½s '57	82⅝	81¾
Australia 5s '55	93	93
Australia 5s '57	93¼	92¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	102¾	102¾
Austria Hydro 6½s rct	85	85
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93	93
Belgium (King) 6s '55	101½	101½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	105⅞	105⅞
Belgium (King) 7s '55	110½	109¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	107½	107½
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115¾	115¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	88½	88½
Berlin Elec 6½s 30	85¾	84¾
Bogota (City) 8s '45	96	96
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	72	72
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	91½	91½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	102¾	102¾
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	86	86
Brazil 6½s '57	72½	72
Brazil 6½s '57	72¼	72
Brazil (US) 8s '41	94	94
Bremen 7s '35	90	90
Brisbane 5s '57	86	86
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	96¾	96¾
Bulgaria 7½s '68	82¾	82¾
Can (Dom) 5s '31	100	100
Can (Dom) 5s '52	102	102
Chile (Ban) 6s '61	87½	87½
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	95	94
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	89¼	89¼
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	90	89¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	89	89
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	89	89
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	89	89
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	99½	99½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	93	91
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	68	67¾
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	72½	72½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	70	70
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	66½	66½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	65	65
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	88¼	88¼
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	96¾	96¾
Copn'h (City) 5s '52	93	93
Cuba (Rep) 5s '44	99¾	99¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	101¼	100⅝
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	103¾	103¾
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	109⅝	109⅝
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	109	108⅜
Danish Mun 8s B '46	110⅝	110⅝
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	90½	90⅜
Denmark (King) 5½s '53	100	99⅞
Denmark (King) 6s '42	103⅝	103⅝
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	104	104
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	29	28
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	97½	97½
French (Rep) 7s '49	113¼	113
French (Rep) 7½s '41	119	118¾
Germ 7s '49	106½	106½
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s '28	84	84
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	77½	76⅝
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58	78	77
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	92	89½
Germ G E 6s '48	90⅝	90⅜
Germ G E 6½s '48 ex-war	97	97
Greek 6s '68	83	83
Greek 7s '64	83	83
Hungary Mun 7s '46	88	88
Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct	86½	86½
Irish Free State 5s '60	82¼	82
Italian Credit Con 7s A '47	93¾	93
Italian Credit Con Cre B '47	92¾	92¾
Italian Pub Utl 7s '52	93¾	92½
Italy (King) 7s '51	94	93½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	91	91
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	97¼	97¼
Jap (Im Govt) 6½s '31	95	94¾
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	78½	78
Karstadt 6s '43	97	97
Kreuger & Toll 5s '50 ww	92	91¼
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	94½	94½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	102¾	102¾
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	102¾	102¾
Medellin 6½s '54	103¾	103¾
Mex 4s small A '10	18	18
Mex 4s large A '33	18	18
Miag Mill Mch 7s '36 xw	82¼	82¼
Milan (City) 6½s '52	84¾	84¼
Minas 6½s '59 ct6	69	67
Montecatini 7s '37 ww	101	101
Montevid (City) 6s '59	89¾	89¾
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '72	104	104
New So Wales 5s '58	88	88
Nord Rys 6½s '50	102¾	102¾
Nor Germ Lloyd 6s '47	88½	88½
Norway Bank 5s '67	94	94
Norway (King) 5s 65	96¾	96¼
Norway (King) 6s '58	101	100⅞
Norway (King) 6s '44	102¾	102¾
Norway (King) 6s '52	102¾	102¾
Norwegian El 5½s '57	88⅜	88¼
Nuremberg 6s '52	84	84
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	95	94½
Oslo (City) 6s '55	102¼	102¼
Oslo G & E 5s '63	102	102
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	102¼	101½
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	104⅜	104⅜
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	99½	99
Peru 6s '60	69¼	68
Poland 6s '40	68½	67
Poland 7s '47	75	75
Poland 8s '50	77¾	77½
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	109	109
Prague (City) 7½s '52	103½	103½
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	109	109
Rhine Westphalia 6s' 52	86½	86¼
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	93	92¼
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	68¾	67½
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	93¼	93¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	67	66¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	77	77
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	71	71
Rome (City) 6½s '52	88¼	88¼
Sao Paulo (Fed) 7s '56	83½	83½
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	68½	67½
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	96	96
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	67	67
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	97¼	97¼
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	91	90¼
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	85	85
Saxon State 6½s '46	85¼	85¼
Cuba (Rep) 5s '04	99¾	99¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	101¼	100⅝
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	103¾	103¾
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	109⅝	109⅝
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	109	108⅜
Danish Mun 8s B '46	110⅝	110⅝
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	90½	90⅜
Denmark (King) 5½s '53	100	99⅞
Denmark (King) 6s '42	103⅝	103⅝
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	104	104
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	29	28
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	97½	97½
French (Rep) 7s '49	113¼	113
French (Rep) 7½s '41	119	118¾
Germ 7s '49	106½	106½
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s '28	84	84
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	77½	76⅝
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58	78	77
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	92	89½
Germ G E 6s '48	90⅝	90⅜
Germ G E 6½s '48 ex-war	97	97
Greek 6s '68	83	83
Greek 7s '64	83	83
Hungary Mun 7s '46	88	88
Ilseder Steel 6s '48 ct	86½	86½
Irish Free State 5s '60	82¼	82
Italian Credit Con 7s A '47	93¾	93
Italian Credit Con Cre B '47	92¾	92¾
Italian Pub Utl 7s '52	93¾	92½
Italy (King) 7s '51	94	93½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	91	91
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	97¼	97¼
Jap (Im Govt) 6½s '31	95	94¾
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	78½	78
Karstadt 6s '43	97	97
Kreuger & Toll 5s '50 ww	92	91¼
Lombard

OLD LEE HOME TO BE RESTORED BY FOUNDATION

Finding of 1758 Inventory Will Aid in Refurnishing of Stratford Estate

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FREDERICKSBURG, Va.—A discovery which will enable the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation, of Greenwich, Conn., to restore exactly the old atmosphere of Stratford Hall, home of the Lees in Westmoreland County, was made by Miss Ethel Armes, expert in historical data, and national executive secretary of the foundation, when she found at Montross Court House a complete inventory of the Stratford estate. It was dated Aug. 17, 1758, and will be an authentic guide in refurnishing Stratford.

During the search, Miss Armes located a volume of essays, meditations and sermons, in the handwriting of Hannah Ludwell Lee, daughter of Thomas Lee, builder of Stratford and first native-born Governor of Virginia. The volume is owned by Miss Mary Lee Murdock of Westmoreland County, who has promised Miss Armes that it will be given to the Stratford Historical Library.

The inventory of the Stratford estate reflects the typical household possessions and pictures of the place and the spelling and grammar of the period.

It shows the "Blue Room," with its chairs, prints, bed and curtains, and chimney furniture; the "Green Room," with bed, bedstead curtains and furniture, chairs with cane bottoms, stool chairs, a two-armed chair, small tables a fender, shovel and tongs. This, together with "flower pieces and old pictures," was probably typical of the furnishings of a bedroom in the early eighteenth century. The "Red Room" is dismissed with one line, "the whole furniture." In the "White Room" were: Bed bedstead, mattress and furniture, bed bedstead and furniture, close stool, chair pan and little table, and chimney furniture.

The dressing room, it seems, was a catch-all for household goods. It held a large walnut "linnen" press, with drawers, a chest of drawers, old chairs and a small table, chimney furniture, bed and furniture, sheets and "pillow" cases, towels, table cloths and napkins, "most of these old and tore."

London was (Virginia roads considered) the nearest port for many of these estates, and European influence still shows. It is evident in the architecture of Stratford Hall, which resembles a medieval castle.

The great hall, with its guns and armor and its split shutters where a gun might be poked at an hostile Indian, is furnished with couches, chairs, chandeliers, walnut tables and books. English influence is obvious.

The contact with England is again manifest in the library, with chairs, chimney furniture, scrutors, guns and iron rod, sword, bed and furniture. It is interesting that books and liquor called for the heaviest expenditures.

In showing a copy of this extraordinary find, Miss Armes said: "The library of Stratford was the third in importance in the colony. In the matter of the classics it was said to be unexcelled in the colonies. Gov. Harry Byrd's ancestors had the largest library in Virginia at Westover. The Rosegill library of the Wormley's was second, and Stratford third. Stratford library was rich in philosophies, essays, poetry and ancient classics, and became the source of education for the six patriot sons of Thomas Lee. Among these were Richard Henry Lee, Francis Lightfoot Lee and Arthur Lee. The George Lee who signed this document, a first cousin of the Stratford Lees, was Clerk of the Court of Westmoreland County.

"Mention of 'The Smith's Shop,' 'The Horse Mill,' in which was 'an old fan,' and 'in the barn some pieces of an old charriott . . . shoemakers and curryers tools,' recall activities of the estate, and the now quaint objects which were a commonplace there. It is also interesting to note that "Negroes, mares and colts," listed together at £5, were held lower than "35 cattle, young and old, appraised at £35."

Miss Armes described the original of the inventory: "It is in manuscript, written on parchment in a clear, legible hand and bound in durable pigskin. It is tied with red tape, and marked Volume IV, evidently one of a series composed by the young lady at Stratford in the 1740's, before her marriage to Gawain Corbin of Peckatone. As mistress of Peckatone, once a superb mansion on the banks of the Potomac, now a ruin, she helped to dispense lavish hospitality.

"It was at this home of Hannah Lee Corbin, in 1828, that the Stratford portraits were placed, at the time her grand-nephew, Major Henry Lee, was appointed Consul-General to Algiers. Her only sister, Alice Lee, married Dr. William Shippen of Philadelphia, the first Surgeon-General of the Continental Army in Washington."

ART

Travel Sketches at a Philadelphia Exhibit

PHILADELPHIA—The annual exhibition of the Fellowship of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts is held in two sections this year, the showing of water colors and black and whites preceding that of oils.

This exhibition, now on view at the Sketch Club, once more reveals the popularity of water colors with American artists. The water-color sketch box is evidently the constant companion of painters at all stages of their art development, from the crude daring of student days to the maturity of more finished style.

The travel sketch is much in evidence. "Street Fair, La Rochelle" and "Merry-go-round, La Rochelle," by Mary Townsend Mason are charming bits of festival, delicately handling the yellow light of the carouselle at evening or the gay red caps of French bystanders.

Yarnall Abbott's excellent little study, "Archway, St. Wandrille," upholds the value of tempera as a sketch medium. It is the simplest of subject matter, simply treated, but satisfying in its ability to say well and economically what it has to express. Light floods a short flight of steps, piercing an overhead grating that marks the curve of the archway.

Martha Walter has taken her sketch box to the Luxembourg Gardens, where pale skies and provocative human accents yielded a series of small impressions. From her brush also is "Bou Saada," a sketch of northern Africa that shows the difference in color and atmosphere between a sophisticated French garden and a land dotted with flowing white robes, the gleam of white façades, the punctuation of green trees.

In viewpoint, Morris A. Blackburn's "Ville Close, Concarneau," is of especial interest, as it chooses not the gay harbor of that Brittany fishing port, but the closely massed gray gables and façades of the medieval city, just as characteristic, yet seldom exploited in paint.

Mary Butler contributes a glimpse of rugged mountains from the West, while William F. Cavanaugh has been sketching in Quebec.

Although the travel motif is uppermost, the modern delight in brilliant color design flares up in compositions by Paul M. Gill and Barse Miller.

Black and whites are enlivened by two artists of character, Ot Schmidt and Alfred G. Schmidt. The former has coupled an experimental technique with an imaginative subject twist, producing such prints as "Waves and Foam" and "Machine-Made Excavations," the former playing with water forms, the latter with the flow of dust and dirt from the jaws of the uncompromising machine.

Alfred Schmidt, though less inventive, is more boldly decorative, designing fish and sea flora, or birds and water, the larger design bulk held in black silhouette against white.

The oil section of the Fellowship Annual is scheduled for mid-January.

MUSIC

The New York Philharmonic

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Back 30 years went time at the Philharmonic-Symphony reunion of the night of Dec. 26. The mood of the year 1900 was that of the audience assembled in Carnegie Hall, to hear music of Dvořák and Tchaikovsky. Nor could that past period be better recalled and brought to realization under anybody's artistic leadership than Willem Mengelberg's.

What becomes of the regular subscribers of the "Odd Thursday evenings," as the series of concerts is designated, in the week of the holidays, I know not; but anyway there gathers a houseful of listeners in the old (very old for Tear-Everything-Down New York) auditorium at this time which is seen once a year only. And such delight in the performance of works, the last that throb with nineteenth-century sentiment, the last that build themselves on the old melody and harmony!

Something, at the same time, in Mr. Mengelberg's conducting is of today; of the last minute. So that your thoughts are not altogether directed backward, after all, by that baton of his. Just watch the gleam of the little white stick. You do not measure the flashes so many to the minute precisely, by any means. Even in the waltz of Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony, you fail, from beginning to end, to count one, two three, Viennese style. Fancy, if you will, that you are hearing some virile masterpieces presented authentically according to their date. Nevertheless, what you truly hear, methinks, is a couple of studies written in veins that are quite outmoded and kept going by interpretation that is modern and a good deal subversive of historic ideas.

Composers who throve in the eighties and nineties might scarcely acknowledge as theirs orchestral pages read off as if no bar-lines were drawn down through the staves. But they had their notions of rhythm, and Mr. Mengelberg has his; and all the better for them that their scores bear recital with an inflection of 1929. What, even more than Mr. Mengelberg, saved Dvořák to his devotees, was no doubt the cellist, Gregor Piatigorsky, who made his début here on this occasion, taking part in the concerto for violoncello and orchestra in B minor, op. 104. Tone, light but pure; execution, no doubt inconvenienced by the conductor's free beat, yet supple and without flaw; approach to public, could not be more pleasing. Iturbi, the pianist, a while ago, and Piatigorsky, the violoncellist, now—Mr. Mengelberg knows how to pick out soloists and understands how to employ them advantageously in his concerts. Applause for Mr. Mengelberg, who has restored the solo piece to the Philharmonic-Symphony programs. Applause and recalls for Mr. Piatigorsky.

W. P. T.

José Iturbi

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Modern music and a sold-out house, José Iturbi, giving a recital in Carnegie Hall on the evening of Dec. 29, quite discounted the notion that piano playing has gone by and that people who used to go out to hear artists perform now sit at home and enjoy art from a can. The occasion brought back the good old times of chairs on the platform, standing-room all taken and a session of encores almost as long as the program itself. Works by composers of today were predominant, Stravinsky, Poulenc, de Falla and Granados being represented. And Iturbi is neither Russian nor Polish, but Spanish, an executant and interpreter, it is probably fair to say, of French schooling and preferences. Still, Iturbi is Iturbi, and origin and training can hardly explain his success. He is an interesting musician, acquainted with the past and aware of the present. He is a New Year resolution, a joyous opener of the door of the year 1930 in music. He is to the piano what the Lener String Quartet was to ensemble. He has brought an awakening at a needed moment. Applaud! There he comes back. He is going to play another. Call out the piece you want.

W. P. T.

PRINCESS GETS DEGREE

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—The Senate of the State University of Leyden has granted the degree of doctor honoris causa in literature and philosophy to Princess Juliana, only child of Queen Wilhelmina. Princess Juliana successfully passed the final examination in international law, ending thereby her academic study.

Clustered Nanking to Untangle Into Capital Worthy of New China

Group of Settlements Which Make Up City Within and Without 40-Mile Ming Wall Affords Material Raw Enough for Any City Planner

By MARC T. GREENE

EVER since the Taiping revolt, in the course of which most of its finest structures were destroyed, the new Chinese capital has been less a city than a cluster of settlements within and without the stupendous 40-mile-long Ming Wall of a dozen centuries ago. The largest and most congested of these settlements greatly resembles the so-called "Native City" of Shanghai; and the most modern section, which has grown up along the banks of the Yangtze entirely outside the great wall, is somewhat like the part of Canton which lies along the canal opposite the foreign settlement of Shameen. The rest of the "city" consists largely of ruins, vacant lots, produce gardens, groves, clusters of coolies' huts and the compounds of the foreign consulates.

Such has been Nanking until within a very few months, a place of historic interest, of strong appeal to students of Chinese life and history, of fascination to archæologists and of wonder to tourists, but of strikingly few apparent possibilities as the capital of a great and awakened people. Yet such is the place which the National Government's "City Planning Commission" is now in process of developing into a city which shall ultimately be one of the finest of Oriental capitals. And the work already done suggests that out of the chaos which for generations has been Nanking there will by and by arise a beautiful city, a city international in atmosphere, interracial, indeed, and wholly worthy the new China.

Unusual Problems

In planning the new and "greater" Nanking problems never before encountered in city building have confronted the architects. The amount of clearing away necessary is appalling, and how to utilize to the best advantage the vast space within the 70-foot wall in order that beauty and harmony and symmetrical arrangement my be achieved in the placing of the new government buildings has required an amount of planning extending over more than eight months, ere any work at all could commence. The scheme as finally developed will practically ignore the modern city which has grown up outside the walls, grouping the government structures about a National Government "Center" which is to be located beyond the East Walls, in a valley south of the Purple Mountain, which runs approximately north and south about midway between the Ming Tombs and the new Sun Yat-sen Memorial. Upon a slight eminence will be placed the main government building. It will face south and about it, in an area of some three square miles, will be other government houses. This will constitute the reservation to be known as the "Center," and here will be developed the new Nanking. Near by will be constructed the proposed Central Railway Station.

The new capital will retain the Oriental aspect in the character of its government buildings and so far as at all possible the architectural design will be Chinese. Inside, however, everything will be modern in appurtenances and equipment, and the latest ideas in city planning will be developed. The structures will include a stadium, an auditorium, a library and the necessary halls of legislation and office apartments. Having ample space at their disposal the planners of the new and greater Nanking expect to place different groups of buildings at a considerable distance from one another, keeping those devoted to approximately similar purposes adjacent.

In building up the new capital the arrangements for government and official requirements constitute but a part of all that must be considered. The maze, which is the closely packed part of the present Nanking, must be untangled and a system of co-ordinated streets developed, with broad boulevards, parks and secondary thoroughfares. The 28 different topics which include the completed plans for the new capital, make ample provision for all this, as well as something more that few cities in the world possess, a street system designed in accordance with the requirements of modern traffic. Motor omnibuses will be used for the most part as public conveyances, and communication with the neighboring countryside will be expedited by means of a complete system of well-metaled highways. The city of Pukow, across the Yangtze, which is the terminus of the Peiping-Tientsin-Pukow Railway, is to be included in the municipality of the new Nanking.

Develop as Commercial Center

Every effort will be made to develop the capital as a commercial center of world importance. To this end the necessary dredging to enable ocean-going ships to reach this part of the Yangtze even in the season of low water is planned. Railways already existing and under improvement and others proposed will aid in the commercial development of Nanking. The present business district along the river will be improved and enlarged, until one day it may rival the Bund in Shanghai.

The electric power plant will be erected conveniently near the residential as well as the industrial center of the new city, and plans have been made to draw water from the Yangtze some distance up stream. A great reservoir will probably be placed on one side of the Purple Mountain. The system of parks which is planned will afford every opportunity for recreation and sport, and one striking feature will be the creation of a motor roadway atop the great wall, which has ample width and from which the view in every direction is notable. The parks which have been planned embrace an area greater than those of Washington, D. C.

The scheme for the new and greater Nanking, of which the foregoing is only a brief summary, is, then, one that in its completion will transform the ancient Ming capital into one of the finest of modern cities, East or West. The obstacle which will first suggest itself to the Occidental reader is, indeed, the chief obstacle. It is the uncertainty of the present Government's financial condition. To carry out all that is planned in respect of the new capital will require a sum at present almost discouraging to contemplate. Even the strongest supporters of the new régime do not maintain for an instant that such a sum is in immediate prospect. The financial problem of the Nationalist Government is today a long way from being solved, either in its application to the newly planned capital or elsewhere. Yet as the country progresses toward normalcy, as there develops in China peace and prosperity and there is thus gained the confidence of the rest of the world, ways and means will undoubtedly be devised for raising the money needed.

RUSHING RIVERS IN NEW ZEALAND PUT INTO LEASH

(Continued from Page 1)

an Alpine lake in the South Island, began to supply electricity at the end of 1914, but the development has been much more rapid since the war. Whereas the total horsepower developed in 1913 was 34,956, by 1928 it had risen to 149,486, and since then two large stations in the North Island have been opened. During the year ending March 31 484,000,000 units were generated.

The chief electrical engineer of the Public Works Department reports that the benefits of electrical drive in factories and workshops have been taken advantage of to a large extent. The use of electricity for commercial heating and domestic heating and cooking is rapidly increasing, and in six years the number of milking machines driven by current has risen 675 per cent. Lake Coleridge supplies the Province of Canterbury, and an addition has recently been made to this plant.

Work on Other Projects

The Government is now at work on a large scheme on the Waitaki River, the boundary between Canterbury and Otago. The plan for the North Island consists of three stations—one on the Mangahao River, north of Wellington, which supplies the capital and its hinterland, one at Lake Waikare Moana, a beautiful sheet of water in the hills back from the East Coast; and one at Arapuni, on the Waikato River. The Waikare Moana station is to develop 140,000 horsepower, and the Arapuni station, which will supply Auckland city and the great dairying district of the Waikato, 160,000 horsepower. The three stations are to be connected by a complete system of 110,000-volt lines.

The most difficult as well as the largest of these operations has been the harnessing of the Waikato at Arapuni. The Waikato is the longest of New Zealand rivers. At Arapuni it was confined to a deep, narrow, rocky gorge, and this spot was chosen in preference to other rapids because a larger horsepower could be developed ultimately.

The undertaking is exceptionally interesting from an engineering point of view. A great dam had to be built at the head of the gorge; the river had to be diverted before this could be built; and on the completion of the dam the river had to be diverted in another direction. Owing to the doubtful nature of the country it was necessary to make exceptionally thorough tests before a final decision was reached. More than £70,000 was spent in exploratory borings.

Put River in New Bed

When a contract had been let the first step was to divert the river through a 24-foot tunnel round the side of the dam site. The dam is 210 feet high from the bottom of the foundations and 171 feet thick at the base. It contains 155,000 tons of material.

When the dam was completed the tunnel was closed and the river backed up and formed a lake 18 miles long. The river was then diverted into an old bed on the other side of the dam. The contractors withdrew at this stage, not being satisfied that the power house could be built on the site selected. The public works took over the construction of the power house, and at the beginning of June, 1929, the station began to deliver current.

Unfortunately the river in its old bed gave more trouble than was anticipated. There has been serious erosion below the spillway, and special protective measures have had to be put in hand. An incidental result of the diversion was the uncovering of an ancient forest, the still erect stumps of which are one of the attractions of the place.

The progress of this great work has been followed with keen interest by the public. Arapuni is now one of the national sights, and crowds of people go there to see its wonders.

What the utimate financial result will be it is impossible to say. As was the case with Mangahao, the estimate of cost will be exceeded. But in this year's public works statement it is stated that the percentage return on the whole of the capital in operation in all the State's water power undertakings has increased from 4.99 to 5.62.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

CONNECTICUT

Greenwich: High School Auditorium, Field Point Road, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 7.

Stamford: Woman's Club Auditorium, 45 Prospect Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 10.

FLORIDA

Coconut Grove: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 7.

Delray Beach: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 11.

Fort Lauderdale: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 9.

Miami: Church Edifice, Biscayne Boulevard, at N. E. Nineteenth Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 10.

Stuart: Lyric Theater, 3 p. m., Jan 5.

West Palm Beach (First Church): Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 6.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston (The Mother Church): Church Edifice, Norway, Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 10

Worcester (First Church): Tuckerman Hall, Worcester Woman's Club House, 8 p. m., Jan. 11. Radiocast Station WORC, 1200 kilocycles.

NEW JERSEY

Hoboken: Public School No. 2, Garden and Ninth Streets, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 9.

NEW YORK

Mt. Vernon: Westchester Woman's Club Auditorium, 110 Crary Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 9.

Schenectady: Wedgeway Theater, State and Erie Boulevard, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 5.

Syracuse: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., and 8 p. m., Jan. 10.

PENNSYLVANIA

Erie: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 6.

Motion Pictures

"Sally"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—"Sally," a First National technicolor talking picture, starring Marilyn Miller, is being presented at the Winter Garden Theater in New York, and elsewhere. It successfully does what it sets out to do, that is, exploit the small singing talents and large dancing abilities of Miss Miller. The color is up to the best standards of this work, and the picture as a whole has much spectacular beauty of the sort typical of revues. Miss Miller is altogether satisfying to her following, and Joe E. Brown provides interludes of broad but wholesome humor.

"The Mysterious Island"

"The Mysterious Island," a largely silent Metro picture that has been so long in the making and remaking that it covers the whole period of talking pictures, having been started as a silent film, is being shown at the Capitol Theater, New York, and elsewhere. It is unusual, because of its undersea photography and the handsome use of technicolor in a factory for making submersible ships. For this is a version of Jules Verne's prophetc story, written long before the days of the practical submarine. The episodes showing glittering machinery in motion are among the most fascinating in the picture, Lionel Barrymore plays with fine fury a fanatical inventor, who somehow continues to be a believable personage in the midst of story incidents that have no rival for incoherence outside the libretto of Mozart's opera, "The Magic Flute."

The Listener Speaks

AFTER various excursions into other types of presentations, the Empire Builders' radiocast through the WJZ chain on Monday at 10:30 was devoted to a dramatization of a comparatively recent incident in the history of Seattle. It was this kind of entertainment which made the first series of these programs so deservedly popular and it is evident that the sponsors are attempting to continue this interest.

There is always more glamour attached to incidents in the dimmer distance—especially in the days of explorers and venturesome settlers—but this story of a hermit on one of the hills of Seattle whose little fortress was being menaced by advancing steam shovels was romantic and interesting enough. His devotion to a mining partner whose memory had been temporarily obscured lent a touch of genuine character to the tale.

In the "Voice of Columbia" period at 10:30 still another form of art made its bow before the microphone. The dance, as a symbol of human existence in all its fundamental relationships, was introduced by Ruth St. Denis and Ted Shawn. Each of them spoke briefly of their experiences on a recent tour of the Orient—proving once more that they have built their skill in this particular form of expression upon a very thorough knowledge of most of the other arts and a wide study of folklore and primitive and modern beliefs, too.

Miss St. Denis gave a particularly vivid description of a Terpsichorean religious festival in Java, which was followed by some of its music. Mr. Shawn told just as graphically of an Algerian dance in celebration of the marriage of the moon, which was also followed by an arrangement of the actual music as it had been noted down.

What was probably the most interesting part of his talk was that devoted to the association of the dance as an expression of cosmic motion in ancient Indian legend and literature. A "Dance of Shiva" written by Lily Strickland, who has also spent some years in the Orient studying similar subjects in their relation to musical expression, concluded the program.

D. M.

SIEMENS RING AWARDED

DESSAU, Ger. (AP)—The Siemens Ring, a decoration established by Werner von Siemens for achievements in natural science, has been awarded to Professor Junkers in recognition of his services in thermal research in aviation. The ring has hitherto been conferred on only four natural scientists.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain." "Chicago Studio" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times. All time is p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR SUNDAY, JAN. 5

Premieres

Davey Hour (Davey Tree — WEAF Chain). First of a series of 26 programs of favorite old folk melodies especially arranged for presentation by a concert group consisting of Chandler Goldthwaite, well-known organist; Margaret Olsen, soprano; Paula Heminghaus, contralto; a male quartet whose members are Judson House, Henry Shope, Walter Preston and James Stanley; Edwin Miller, violinist; William Durieux, cellist, who will form a trio with the organ. Two favorite operatic excerpts—Foster Grieg, Bland, Nevin and Kreisler—in opening program. 5.

"Penrod" (WJZ Chain). Delayed premiere, originally scheduled for last week. Serially presented dramatic sketches based on Booth Tarkington's book. 9:15.

Concert Artists and Conductors

Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra; Willem Mengelberg, conductor; Harold Samuels, pianist (WOR). Regular Sunday afternoon concert from the Academy of Music in Brooklyn. Oddly enough of the first work, Bach's "Suite in D Major," will be going out over a network from Chicago at almost the same time. The piano score in Mozart's "Concerto in A Major," the second work, will be read by Mr. Samuels. After intermission, Pyper's "Symphonic Epigrams" and two works of Richard Strauss. 3:15.

Jose Iturbi, Spanish pianist (Baldwin—WJZ Chain). Compatriot of Casals, Arbos, Segovia, La Argentina, likes American jazz, does imitations of American movie stars. Scarlatti's "Sonatine," Liszt's eleventh Hungarian rhapsody, two works of his own countrymen, Albeniz and Navarro, and "Jack" Weiner's "Concerto for Piano and Strings" in the modern jazz idiom. 7:30.

Manhattan Symphony Orchestra, Henry Hadley, conductor (WOR). From Mecca Temple. 9.

Aida Doninelli, soprano; Enrique Arbos, guest conductor; Josef Pasternack, regular conductor (Atwater Kent—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Miss Doninelli, Italian, born in Guatemala, Chicago bred, Metropolitan Opera artist, sings "Batti, batti," from Mozart's "Don Giovanni," "Depuis le jour" from Charpentier's "Louise," ballads of Debussy, Cimara, Sibella and two settings of Tagore's Indian poetry. M. Arbos, Spaniard, long-time conductor in Madrid, reads, "Intermezzo" from Spanard Granados' opera, "Goyescas," based on paintings of Goya, the "Intermezzo" from his own "Arabian Nights" suite, and "Ritual Fire Dance" from Manuel De Falla's modern idiomatic orchestral suite, "El Amor Brujo." 9:15.

Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Frederick Stone, conductor (Standard—NBC Chicago). Bach's "Suite, No. 3, in D Major," in five parts; modern Hungarian Ernest von Dohnanyi's "Suite for Orchestra, Opus 19," in four parts. Strauss waltz to close. 2.

Canadian soloist; Toronto Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Luigi von Kunits, conductor (Canadian National Railways—CNR Chain transcontinental). 5.

Vocal and Instrumental

Alma Peterson, soprano; Judson House, tenor; Hugo Mariani, conductor (WEAF Chain). Aria and familiar ballads by the soloists, and the famous duet, "Farewell to Earth" from Verdi's "Aida." 2:30.

Major Bowes Capital Theater Family (WEAF Chain). Program in festival mood with all the regular members. 7:30.

Mary McCoy, soprano; Frank Luther, tenor; Welcome Lewis, contralto; male quartet; Ohman and Arden, pianists; orchestra (Standard Brands-WEAF Chain). McCoy-Luther duet, "Language of Love," "Witches Dance" by orchestra, "Nina Rosa," by two pianos, Rodgers music, Negro tune, popular number by all. 8:30.

Earle Spicer, baritone; Louis Katzman, conductor (Fuller-WJZ Chain). Starting from Broadway with a George Cohan medley, one goes to Dixie, Vienna, Britain, thence to China. 9:45.

"Master Musicians" (WJZ Chain). Opera and oratorio of Bach, Thomas, Bizet and Leoncavallo, by four soloists, masterworks of Mendelssohn, Bizet and Debussy by orchestra. 10:15.

Sunday Concert (KGO, KHQ, KOMO, KPO). Two tenor solos by Raymond Marlowe, former New York musical comedy star. American music and familiar classics by orchestra directed by Charles Hart. 2:30.

"The Gay Classics" (KGO, KOMO, KECA, KOA). Happy moments from the classics interpreted by Eva G. Atkinson, contralto, and orchestra conducted by Max Dolin. 10.

Recitalists

Julian Oliver, Spanish tenor (WEAF Chain). Featuring several ballads of Jose Padilla, Spanish Victor Herbert. 1:30.

Godfrey Ludlow, violinist (WEAF Chain). Four very familiar pieces of violin literature, the last two in his own arrangement. 1:45.

Countess Olga Medolago Albani, soprano (WEAF Chain). The contrast of "Voi Che Sapete," ballad like aria from Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" and "Here Am I" from Kern's "Sweet Adeline." 6:15.

Sam Herman, xylophonist (WEAF Chain). Some plaintive world-weary popular ballads, with Frank Banta at the piano. 11:45.

Vocal Ensembles

"The Geisha" (WJZ Chain). Sidney Jones's two-act operetta of love and intrigue in the Flowery Kingdom, production of the National Light Opera Company. 1.

"Old Company Songalogue" (Lehigh—WEAF Chain). Winter songs by male quartet, assisted by Fred Van Eps' banjo trio. 6:30.

Enna Jettick Melodies (Dunn McCarthy—WJZ Chain transcontinental). Close to the hearth songs by mixed quartet and orchestra. 8.

Armchair Quartet (WJZ Chain). Old favorites by male voices and vibraphone. 11:45.

Orchestral

Roxy Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor (WJZ Chain). Peter Strano, a first chair musician, featuring that most tricky of woodwinds, the oboe. 2.

Characteristic Music

"Troika Bells" (WEAF Chain). Russian music by Genia Fonariova, soprano, and Alexander Kirilloff's balalaika orchestra. 2.

"Echoes of the Orient" (WEAF Chain). Native melodies by instrumental quartet. Featured "Turkish Dance," guitar solo by Director Sven von Hallberg. 6.

Russian Cathedral Choir (WEAF Chain). Soloists, choir and quartet. 11:15.

South Sea Islanders (WJZ Chain). Hawaiian. 11:15.

Rhythmic Music

Champions (Studebaker—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Musical comedy and sound picture selections. 10:15.

Walter Beban's Musical Musketeers (KGO, KOMO, KPO). Half hour of dance music. 4.

Blue and White Band; Barbara Blanchard, soprano; male quartet (Borden—NBC Pacific). In popular vein. 9.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Robert E. Lee" (Durant — WEAF Chain). His momentous decision of country or self. 7.

Collier's Hour (WJZ Chain transcontinental). 8:15.

"Sunday at Seth Parker's" (WEAF Chain transcontinental) "Down East" meeting around the parlor harmonium. 10:45.

Talks

League of Nations Tenth Anniversary Mass Meeting (CBS transcontinental). Addresses by Gen. Jan C. Smuts; Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University; Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, and the Hon. George Wickersham, noted lawyer and presiding officer, from Metropolitan Opera House. 3.

"Our Government" (WEAF Chain). David Lawrence, editor of the official government paper, the United States Daily. 9.

"The Readers' Guide" (KGO, KOA). Joseph Henry Jackson, west coast radio bookman. 9:30.

FOR MONDAY, JAN. 6

Rhythmic Music

Pacific Vagabonds (WEAF Chain transcontinental) Dance orchestra directed by Walter Beban; Jack Deane and the Pepper Maids, soloists, from San Francisco. 4:30.

Smith Ballew and his orchestra (WJZ Chain) Melodies from stage and screen. 6:30.

Piano Twins; "Chick" Bullock, tenor (WEAF Chain) Single solo by Mr. Bullock, featured new show medley by pianos. 7:30.

Ipana Troubadours (Bristol Myers-WJZ Chain) The latest in picture, show, popular and tango music in medley fashion. 8:30.

Ted Florito and his Edgewater Beach Hotel Orchestra (WEAF, KYW) Late program from Chicago. 12.

Vocal and Instrumental

"Moment Musicale" (WJZ Chain) Two solos by Caroline Andrews, soprano, between two selections by string ensemble. 7:15.

Harold Van Duzee, tenor (WJZ Chain) Featured soloist with Roxy and his Gang. 7:30.

Vaughn De Leath, contralto; Franklin Baur, tenor; Hugo Mariani, conductor (Firestone-WEAF Chain) Miss De Leath's tenth year on the air. 8. NBC Pacific program. 9.

Louise Bave, soprano; tenor soloist; string quartet; Harry Horlick, conductor (A. & P.-WEAF Chain) An hour of concert favorites. 8:30.

Favorite Music of Theodore Roosevelt (Edison-WJZ Chain) Concert orchestra conducted by Frank Black. 9.

Adia Kouznetzoff and his Russian singers and instrumentalists; concert orchestra, conducted by Don Voorhees (General Motors-WEAF Chain transcontinental) Repeat performance by Russian group. 9:30.

Vocal Ensembles

Mormon Tabernacle Choir and Organ (WJZ Chain transcontinental) From Salt Lake City. 6.

Salon Singers (WEAF Chain) Rachmaninoff's famous "Prelude" and Molloy's "Kerry Dance" for 16 voices; Poldini's "Dancing Doll" for feminine voices, and Albeniz's "Tango" for violin group. 10:30.

Orchestral

Anglo-Persians' Orchestra, Louis Katzman, conductor (Whittall—WEAF Chain). Musical tour of England and Ireland. 10.

Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor; Lucile Johnson Bigelow, harpist (Stromberg-Carlson—WJZ Chain transcontinental). Berlioz' overture, "Carnaval Romain," from his opera, "Benvenuto Cellini," Liszt's "Liebestraum" by the harpist, Chabrier's "Village Dance," and "Triumphal March" from Verdi's opera, "Aida." 10.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Light music of Herbert, Ganne, German and Dvořák, quiet music of Saint-Saëns and Franck. 11.

Service Band

United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor (WJZ Chain). 4.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). Both Amos and Andy were well remembered in the Christmas season and even Ruby Taylor and Madame Queen. 7. NBC, Chicago and Pacific. 10:30. C. S. T.

"Real Folks' (Chesebrough—WJZ Chain). Thompkins Corners establishes a Watch and Ward Society. 9:30.

"Empire Builders" (Great Northern—WJZ Chain transcontinental). The story of Joseph Chapman, a real early settler in California. 10:30.

Talks

"Ten Years of the League of Nations" (WEAF Chain). James G. McDonald, president of the Foreign Policy Association. 7:15.

"Back of the News in Washington" (WEAF Chain transcontinental). William Hard, Washington correspondent. 7:45.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

NEW AMSTERDAM, W. 42 St. Mat. Sat.
Erlanger, Dillingham & Ziegfeld, Mg. Dirs.
Evs. 8:30. 462 SEATS $1. Mts. Wed. & Sat.
[LAST WEEK]
William Gillette in his farewell to the stage as "Sherlock Holmes"
Final Performance Sat. Eve., Jan. 4.
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IN THE SHIP LANES

THE value of goods moving through the Port of New York for the month of September, according to statistics just compiled by the Port Authority, showed a remarkable increase over the corresponding month in 1928, with a 45 per cent rise in the value of exports and a 17 per cent increase in the value of imports. Similar statistics for the United States as a whole show increases in exports of 3.8 per cent and 10 per cent in imports.

Resolved into monetary values, goods exported through the port of New York for September aggregated $150,000,000, while imports totaled $176,000,000. The ship movements showed a proportionate increase, with 590 entrances and 578 clearances.

Replica of Bell

As a holiday greeting, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line has sent to its friends a copy of the ship's bell on the new motorship Asama Maru, which recently entered the San Francisco-Orient trade. Made in Japan, the little bronze bell carries the name of the vessel and the flag of the line, and in its somewhat milder tone may be employed to strike the time—one bell for each half hour in the four-hour periods beginning at 12, 4 and 8—in a manner quite typical of the larger and more sonorous ship's bells which one hears on the forward deck of vessels.

World Tours

A triangular tour of Europe and South America, traveling independently, has been developed by a group of steamship lines which permit elasticity in itineraries, although on all-expense tickets. The Cunard Line, the Furness-Prince, the Grace and the Blue Star Lines have combined to make such tours possible. Using either the Grace Line from New York to the west coast of South America or the Furness Prince Line to the east coast, travelers may tour South America and thence go by the Blue Star Line direct from Rio de Janeiro to Europe, with the Cunard Line for the direct return to the United States.

Lightship Moved

After remaining in one position for 22 years, the Ambrose Channel lightship, near the entrance to New York Harbor, recently lifted her anchor and moved approximately a mile southeast of her former position. While the fires in her boiler are always kept burning, this was the first time the vessel actually had been under way in many years.

The purpose of the move was to eliminate the sharp change in course which vessels formerly had to make after picking up the lightship in coming into Ambrose Channel. The ship has a crew of 14 men whose duties are by no means arduous. The vessel takes its name, of course, from Ambrose Channel which, in turn, was named for the man who worked for years to obtain an appropriation from Congress of $8,000,000 for the widening and deepening of this entrance to New York Harbor.

Winter Cruises

With the number of special winter cruises increasing annually, the next three or four months give every indication of a winter cruise business from American ports (primarily New York) which will exceed any previous business of this nature, both in number of vessels, in passengers carried and in variety of routes and rates offered.

There is a departure of a West Indies cruise scheduled for almost every other day during the months of January and February, these tours generally ranging from 16 to 28 days. All lines of importance now participate in this business, assigning their superior ships to the trade.

To the Mediterranean an impressive number of cruises is also scheduled, with some of the larger transatlantic vessels engaged in such special voyages during the winter months, including the France, of the French Line; the Homeric of the White Star Line under charter to Thomas Cook & Sons Co.; the Empress of Scotland and the Empress of France of the Canadian Pacific; the Mauretania of the Cunard Line and other ships of these and other lines.

World cruises continue to attract a substantial number of passengers, and this winter six such vessels have left or will leave New York on world voyages averaging four months in duration. These ships include the Empress of Australia, Canadian Pacific; Belgenland, Red Star Line; California, Cunard Line (University cruise); Resolute, Hamburg-American Line; Franconia, Cunard Line (under charter to Thomas Cook & Sons), and Columbus, North German Lloyd Line (under charter to Raymond & Whitcomb Company).

Steamship Schedules

Direct service from Seattle to Manila will be available on various voyages of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's vessels Taiyo Maru, Tenyo Maru and Shinyo Maru in 1930.

A new service to the new American possessions in the West Indies, the Virgin Islands, with extensions to other of the smaller and less frequently visited group of islands on the eastern fringe, and to Venezuela and British Guiana, is offered by the Western Ocean Steamship Company, with its vessels, Western Ocean and Western Wave, which leave New York on approximately a two weeks' headway.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES
FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Jan. 2

American Merchant, American Merchant, for London; President Johnson, Dollar, on world service (westward); Santa Teresa, Grace, for west coast South America; Berlin, North German Lloyd, for Cobh, Cherbourg, Bremen; DeGrasse, French, for Havre.

Friday, Jan. 3

Pennland (11 p. m.), Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp.

Saturday, Jan. 4

Berengaria, Cunard, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Conte Grande, Lloyd Sabaudo, for Naples, Genoa; Milwaukee, Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Megantic, White Star, for Liverpool; Minnetonka, Atlantic Transport, for Cherbourg, London; Transylvania, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow; Aurania, Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Antonia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; California Cunard, for Naples, with University World Cruise; Reliance, Hamburg-American, for West Indies cruise; Aragunya, Royal Mail, for West Indies cruise; Western Prince, Furness, for east coast South America.

Monday, Jan. 6

Resolute, Hamburg-American, for world cruise; Carinthia, Cunard, for West Indies cruise.

Tuesday, Jan. 7

Oscar II, Scandinavian-American, for Oslo, Christianstad, Copenhagen.

Wednesday, Jan. 8

Franconia, Cunard, for West Indies cruise.

FROM BOSTON

Sunday, Jan. 5

Megantic, White Star, for Liverpool.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Friday, Jan. 10

President Harrison, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Saturday, Jan. 11

Malolo, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM SEATTLE

Saturday, Jan. 11

President Grant, American Mail, for Orient; Shidzuoka Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Saturday, Jan. 11

City of Honolulu, Lassco, for Honolulu.

FROM VANCOUVER

Wednesday, Jan. 8

Niagara, Can.-Australasian, for Auckland, Sydney.

Saturday, Jan. 11

Empress of Asia, Canadian Pacific, for Orient.

ARRIVALS
DUE NEW YORK

Friday, Jan. 3

Antonia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Belfast; Aurania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh; Veendam, Holland-America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton.

Saturday, Jan. 4

Guatemala, Panama Mail, from San Francisco, Los Angeles.

Monday, Jan. 6

George Washington, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton; American Trader, American Merchant, from London; Laurentic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh; Santa Maria, Grace, from west coast South America; Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, from San Francisco.

Tuesday, Jan 7

President Monroe, Dollar, on world service (westward).

Wednesday, Jan. 8

Olympic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Voltaire, Lamport & Holt, from east coast South America.

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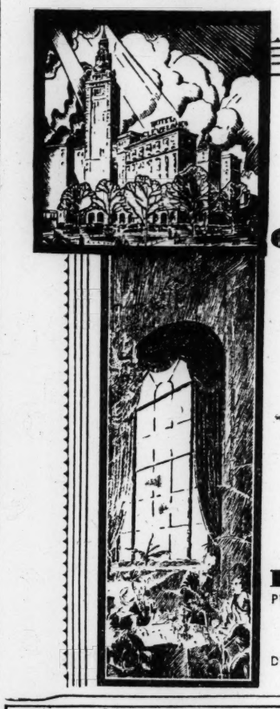

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General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla"; sell at 25c, sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 18 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

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SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 19 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

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MAN or woman to sell leading line of 12 sheet calendars on commission, whole or part time. G. A. HAYNIS, 173 Newbury St., Boston.

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An Unusual Opportunity

Substantial future for women of education, age 28 to 45; income commensurate with efforts; must be unincumbered and free to devote full time; state qualifications. THE BOOKHOUSE FOR CHILDREN, 360 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

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16 FUSTING AVE., CATONSVILLE, MD. Established 1905. For those desiring rest or experienced care in a harmonious, helpful home atmosphere; State license. Tel. Catonsville 333.

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Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

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Rest Home or refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

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An opportunity to profit by your ideas. Our finance and sales service makes your interests the principal consideration; write fully for information; no obligation. CO-OPERATIVE FINANCE & SALES ASS'N, P. O. Box 2142, Los Angeles, Calif.

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GLASGOW, SCOTLAND—Highly experienced designer supplies patterns of Coats, Costumes & Dresses from 4/- each. Send for self measurement form to JOHN H. SCRUTON, 26 Sandyford Place, Glasgow, C. 3.

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GLENDALE, CALIF.—Prominent 50-foot business corner in center of activity; loan appraisal $40,000; or quick sale $35,000. $20,000 first trust deed. P. O. Box 331, Beverly Hills, CX. 8203.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

RELIABLE man, well acquainted in his community, to sell and install Dust Shields in stairways; liberal commissions. Write IDEAL STAIRWAY EQUIPMENT CO., Canton, Ohio.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man with sales and executive experience desires position in active growing business. S-93, The Christian Science Monitor, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

TO LET — FURNISHED

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

The Christian Science Monitor
18 FOR SALE IN
NEW JERSEY

Atlantic City — St. Charles Hotel News Stand, Seaside Hotel News Stand; Geo. Miller, Boardwalk National Bank; Jos. Damiano, 827 Boardwalk.
Atlantic Highlands—Wm. Lemberg's News Stand, 79 First Ave.
Bayonne—Samuel Bedrick, 943 Broadway.
Bloomfield—Garlock & Mitchell, 46 Washington St.
Boonton—Union News Stand, D. L. & W. R. R. Station.
Dover—Union News, D. L. & W. Station.
East Orange—B. Block, 575 Main St.; M. Naiman, 24 North Munn Ave.; S. Sabloff, 101 Eaton Place; M. Steger, 120 Main St.; Union News, Ampere Station; Union News, Brick Church Station; Union News, East Orange Station; Mendell & Beber, 424 Park Ave.; M. Kabacoff, 44 Harrison St.; S. K. Weil, 9 South Arlington Ave.
Englewood—Englewood News Co., 8 Dean St.; Union News Stand, Erie Railroad Station.
Hoboken—Union News, D. L. & W. R. R. Term.
Jersey City—Central R. R. of N. J. Ferry House waiting room; Erie R. R. main waiting room Tube concourse; Journal Square Tube Station; J. Pazen, Trust Company Bldg., 921 Bergen Ave. and 912 Bergen Ave.
Kearny—Kearny & Arlington; M. A. Greenhalgh, 369 Kearny Ave.
Maplewood—David Parkins, 179½ Maplewood Ave.; Union News, D. L. & W. Station.
Millburn—Mr. H. Buncher, Millburn Ave.
Montclair—Union News Co., Lackawanna Station; N. Gusman, 250 Park St., U. M.; M. L. Rudenser, 253 Bellevue Ave., U. M.; I. Shavelson, 51 Watchung Plaza, Upper Montclair.
Morristown—The Union News Stand, D. L. & W. R. R.; The Washington News Co., Washington St.; J. Silverstein's News Stand, 8 South St.
Mt. Tabor—C. S. Mount's News Stand, D. L. & W. Ry. Station.
Newark—M. L. Dampman, Canal Bridge; Robert Treat Hotel; Union News, Penn. Station, Market St.; Union News, H. & M. Tubes, Park Place; Union News, Erie Station, North Newark; M. Gatz's News Stand, 693 Springfield Ave.
New Brunswick—Bill's News Stand, 334½ George St.
Orange—Michael Cerone, Highland Ave. Station; D. Berkow, 4 North Day St.; M. Mostwill, 185 Main St.; Union News, D. L. & W. Station.
Passaic—Lane's News Stand, 221 Main Ave.
Paterson—George Layton's News Stand, 13 Park Ave.; Alexander Hamilton Hotel News Stand.
Princeton—Applegate's, 102 Nassau St.
Ridgefield Park—W. Orth, 67 Ridgefield Ave.
Rutherford—Breslau's News Stand, Erie Railroad Station.
South Orange—Geo. Zelaney, 410 Irvington Ave.; E. Minkowitz, 4 Valley St.
Summit—Union News Co., D. L. & W. R. R. Station; Wolff & Sanier, Springfield Ave. and Maple St.
Towaco—Mrs. E. Winthrop's News Stand.
Trenton—Union News Stand, Pennsylvania Railroad Station; Peter Frascella, Southeast corner State and Broad Sts.; Hotel Stacey-Trent News Stand, Willow and West State Sts.
Union Hill—Frank Berr, Hackensack Plank Road.
Westfield—News Stand, C. R. R. of N. J. Station; Meisel & Goldsmith Stationery Co., 29 Elm St.

PENNSYLVANIA

Alleghany—James Dugan, Federal St. Station; Kidner's News Stand, 808 Federal St.; M. Petroni, 1320 Federal St.
Bellevue—The Book Exchange, 467 Lincoln Ave.
Bethlehem—Bethlehem Hotel.
Bradford—B. & O. News Co.
Chester—Union News Stand No. 1, P. R. R. Station.
Erie—Hall's News Stand, 10 West Seventh St.; Lawrence Hotel News Stand, West 10th and Peach Sts.
Franklin—The Franklin News Co., 1212 Liberty St.
Germantown—Arthur Isle's News Stand, 21st St. and Chelten Ave.
Harrisburg — Harry E. Kochenour's News Stand, Fourth and Market Sts.
Johnstown—Johnstown News Co.
McKeesport—Union News Stand, B. & O. Depot.
Oil City—Sam Rosen & Co., 101 State St.; O. G. Harris, Seneca St.
Philadelphia—Plotnick News Stand, 1528 Market St.; Union News, Co., Stand No. 1, Broad St. Station; Dave 'Hollander, Broad and Chestnut Sts.; Union News Co., Market St. Ferry; Union News Stand No. 3, P. & R. R. R. Station, 12th and Market Sts.; Union News Stand No. 2, Wayne Junction Station; Dudley Thompson's News Stand, 40th and Market Sts.; Louis Prager, Northwest Corner 13th and Market Sts.; Hotel Pennsylvania News Stand, 39th and Chestnut Sts.; H. G. Harre's News Stand, Southwest Corner York Road and Chelten Ave.; Mrs. Anna C. Charles' News Stand, Southeast Corner 52nd and Market Sts.; Russell's News Stand, S. E. Cor. Fifth and Market Sts.; Benjamin Franklin Hotel News Stand, Southeast Corner Ninth and Chestnut Sts.; M. Squires News Stand, Southeast Corner 17th and Chestnut Sts.; Union News Stand No. 1, Broad Street Station; Subway News Stand, 8th, 11th, 13th, and 15th Street Stations, and 30th St. Terminal.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS TO LET

1-2-3-4 Room Apartments

Furnished or unfurnished. Every apartment is fully equipped for housekeeping, with the best type of efficiency kitchen and dining alcove. Electric refrigeration. In fact, all the service facilities of a hotel with the privacy of a home. Centrally located in Boston's most residential district.

The English Room offers to residents the finest dining room service.

The MYLES STANDISH

BAY STATE ROAD AND BEACON STREET, BOSTON
Back Bay 4500

BEAUTIFUL suites of 1-2-3 rooms and alcove with kitchenette, bathroom and very large hall; rent very reasonable. See JANITOR, 73 Audubon Road, Boston.

BOSTON—Small heated apartments, $32.50 up; references required. Apply office, 454 Huntington Ave.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Whitefield Hall

Attractive apartments convenient to Harvard Square, he Colleges, and Christian Science church. New, fireproof, 1 to 6 rooms. Modern housekeeping facilities. Refrigeration, incinerators, servidors, laundry, spacious closets, fireplaces, etc. Hall service and cafe; also maid service.

Unfurnished Suites on Yearly Leases
Furnished Suites for Long or Short Terms

Other suites in Mather Court, Concord Hall and Lexington Hall.

Apply Thomas Burdett, Mgr., 19 Garden St. Telephones: UNI versity 2265, UNI versity 3984

NEW YORK CITY, 17 West 95th—Beautiful large 1-room unfurnished apartment; bath, kitchenette, all improvements; $65 monthly.

Pelham Hall

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BROOKLINE, MASS.

Fire proof Construction

Housekeeping Apartments of One to Five Rooms
Furnished or Unfurnished
for a
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Large Rooms
Ample closet accommodations

Continuous Switchboard and Elevator Service

Nearby Garage

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Thomas O. Paige, Resident Manager
BEAcon 2430

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Harrison, 3815 Chestnut St.—2, 3 and 4-room efficiency suites; moderate rental to desirable tenants; reference, C. H. SHERMERHORN, Jr., Evergreen 5186.

MODERN
Sunny Apartments
of
1 and 2 Rooms

Opposite Art Museum

464 Huntington Avenue

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On Sundays and Holidays Call Garrison 9833

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LOWE'S RENTING SERVICE

180 Allerton Road, Newton Highlands
Our LINCOLN CARS

Available for every occasion. Short or long trips. Reasonable rates. Courteous drivers. Telephone Center Newton 1111

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OUT-OF-PRINT BOOKS SEARCHED FOR and sets or single volumes supplied. ROSLYN BOOK SERVICE, Roslyn Heights, N. Y.

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RICHARDS STUDIO OF DANCING
30 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Open for Season—Private and Class
Dances Friday Evenings—Tel. B. B. 6060

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GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone for appointment. Endicott 8460
Apt. 3. NEW YORK CITY

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A.B.C. REGISTRY (EMPLOYMENT AGENCY)
For Reliable Attendants
Edgecombe 1772—New York City

ATTRACTIVE OPPORTUNITIES OPEN daily for high grade office workers from the junior to executive; established 1920, we serve New York's finest firms; call in person 9-2 p. m. VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc., 105 W. 40th (Tel. PEnna 5380).

BANKING, Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C. Rm. 501 Cort. 2363

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MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6935

Commerce Employment Bureau
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

FLORENCE SPENCER
Commercial opportunities for men and women. 2 West 43d Street, N. Y. C. Penn. 0900.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Dr., corner 115 St. Cathedral 3351. New York City.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS
Formerly Manager Employment Dept.
Remington Typewriter Co.
MRS. M. B. BRADLEY, Associate
EMPLOYMENT SPECIALISTS
158 West 45th Street Bryant 8835

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references, 2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2856

WENDLA LARSON AGENCY
2 West 125th Street, New York City
Dependable (white) servants; reference investigated. BELLA BREGER, Licensee.
Telephones: Harlem 6264—2469

CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Newark, N. J., 21 Marshall Street
Competent colored help on short notice.
MRS. GERTRUDE M. DIXON, Proprietress
Telephone Market 4115

LOYAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 594 Pleasant St., Bates Kirby Bldg., opp. Public Library, New Bedford, Mass. Tel. Clifford 9766.

FURNITURE

CHURCH FURNITURE
Lodge, Hall, School,
Kindergarten Equipment

BYRON JACKSON
27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. Capitol 5039
20,000 Folding Chairs, Gold, Bentwood.
IMPORTED CHAIRS and 1,000 all-size tables to rent.

SELL—RENT—BUY
"I Can Seat a City"

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WE are prepared to offer to a lady owning an automobile a position selling to high-class clientele in her own and adjacent counties; commission and salary.
REMINGTON DRESS COMPANY
517 North 62nd Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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COLLINGSWOOD, NEW JERSEY, 10 Frazer Avenue—Rest home for elderly ladies and other cases; experienced care if needed. New Jersey State License.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave, at 43rd St., New York, Vanderbilt 3053.

LADIES' TAILORING

EXPERIENCED work in tailoring and dressmaking; prices moderate. M. MARONE, 1181 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Phone Atwater 5402

MOVING AND STORAGE

DEAD STORAGE
Private lockers. Heated $5 month. Room 300 cars. 25 Irvington St., Boston. Kenmore 0638.

E. F. CALDWELL, Inc.
MOVERS
OF FURNITURE AND PIANOS
We Own and run our own storage
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS TO
New York, Philadelphia and Inland Points
Also Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont
115 CANAL ST., BOSTON
Tel. HAY market 3907

LONG-DISTANCE moving anywhere; house-to-house moving, packing, shipping, storing; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. NEW ENGLAND AUTO VAN CO., 423 Brookline Ave., Boston, Aspinwall 2907; Uni. 9847-W.

STEVES' SERVICE SATISFIES
Have your work rightly done by courteous, clean, careful and competent men, equipped to serve in all phases of moving, storing, packing and shipping. NOBLE R. STEVES, 181 Harvard St., Boston, 24 Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

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N. Y. C.—Convenient sunshiny practitioner's office, part time; can be seen Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. Room 533, 55 W. 42nd.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

INTERIOR and exterior work of highest grade; paperhanging, kalsomining; estimates cheerfully given. R. WHITE & CO., 21 Winchester St., Brookline. Tel. Regent 1983-M.

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Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

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A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 TO $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD

New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; beautiful view New York harbor; 5 minutes' Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte, at rates that will surprise you.

HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y. Main 5500

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in Select Homes
504 W. 142th St., N. Y. C. Cath. 9549.

BOSTON, The Cairns, 288 Commonwealth Ave.—Very desirable double and two single rooms available after January 1, 1930.

BOSTON—Comfortably furnished room near Christian Science church; reasonable. 191 Huntington Ave., Suite 3. Kenmore 7396.

BOSTON, 21 St. Botolph St.—Warm, comfortable rooms; one light housekeeping. Tel. Copley 4066-J. MRS. PERRY.

BOSTON, 15 Norway St., Suite 9—Single or connecting rooms; kitchen privileges; business women. Call evenings, Commonwealth 5797.

DORCHESTER, MASS.—Well-heated, corner room, next to bath; small private family; breakfasts; near Fields Corner Rapid Transit Station. Talbot 1624.

DORCHESTER, MASS.—Room, private home, residential section; near transfer station; board optional. 21 Paisley Park, Talbot 1668.

NEW YORK CITY, 544 West 110th St. (Near Broadway)—Rooms, suites, men's new 8-story clubhouse; hotel service; restaurant; daily, weekly, monthly. CHAS. T. DORION, Mgr.

NEW YORK CITY, 140 Wadsworth Ave., cor. West 180th St.—Front, clean, homelike, adjoining bath, elevator. Apt. 35.

N. Y. C., 400 Riverside Drive-112th St. (6D)—Attractively furnished large single or double room, semi-private bath. Monument 0362.

SITUATIONS WANTED — WOMEN

COMPETENT woman, educated, cheerful, refined, companion or take charge household; will travel. B-71, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

EXPERIENCED chambermaid would like position in private home, Boston or New York City; Christian Scientists preferred. K-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPING for middle-aged gentleman; Christian Scientist preferred; good home more than high wages. Box 186, Middleboro, Mass.

MIDDLE-AGED woman desires position as mother's helper, or housekeeper for small family; will go anywhere. M-74, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

POSITION as housekeeper, or companion to lady or children, desired by refined Protestant capable taking complete charge home; references exchanged. Tel. Somerset 2117-J (Boston)

YOUNG, capable Swiss woman, trained in institutional work as housekeeper, dietician, wishes position small institution or motherless home. Box 8-73, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

YOUNG woman wants position as housekeeper near Boston. Somerset 5388-W. MISS WOODWORTH, 53 Curtis Ave., W. Somerville, Mass.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

JOHN RITCHIE
Private instruction play reading; all branches of dramatic art; available for reading engagements. Tel. Ken. 6017, Boston.

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Humboldt 4703
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DAILY SERVICE FROM NEWARK TO NEW YORK, BROOKLYN AND LONG ISLAND CITY
Daily Service to Trenton, N. J., and Philadelphia, Pa.

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Carbon Paper Ribbons
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
2 Months $6.00

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Teacher of Singing
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Mr. De Heck was for 5 years head of the Department of Voice at Skidmore College.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Ontario

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HAMILTON
LEATHER GOODS CO. Ltd.
Canada's Largest Leather Goods Store"
Opp. Post Office

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DAIRY PRODUCTS
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Cream, Buttermilk, Ice Cream and Pasteurized Creamery Butter
Plants at
WINDSOR, CHATHAM, SARNIA, LONDON, STRATFORD, GUELPH, KITCHENER, BRANTFORD, ST. CATHERINES, WOODSTOCK, HAMILTON, TORONTO, NORTBAY, PETERBORO, FOREST, LUCKNOW, CARGILL, FERGUS, ELMIRA, CAYUGA.

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WESTERN ONTARIO'S BIG DEPARTMENT STORE
We wish to thank all our patrons for a successful year and extend to them the Season's Greeting for 1930.

Ford and Lincoln
Clean and Courteous Service
Sprinkler System, Fireproof Storage
40,000 Square Feet of Floor Space
60 Employees
MIDDLESEX MOTORS, Ltd.
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Business & Commercial Forms of All Kinds. Announcements, Programmes, Catalogues
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If It Is Printed, We Can Do It.
The Art Printing Co.
(S. M. RAYMOND)
120 CARLING ST. Phone Met. 2670

FOREST CITY LAUNDRY
Established 1894
"The Laundry Does It Best"
Wet Wash—Ready to Iron, 5c lb. Thrifty—Flatwork ironed, all else returned damp, 7c lb. Rough Dry—Flat work ironed, everything dried, starched where necessary, 10c lb.
W. R. JARMAIN, Prop.
13 King Street Met. 3881-3882-3883

COAL—COKE
None Better Anywhere
HAVE YOU TRIED IT?
Hunt Coal Co. Limited
276 WATERLOO ST. Met. 412

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Established 1903
Fruits, Vegetables, Canned Goods, Choice Confectionery, Poultry
In Fact, a Real Grocery
"No Order Too Large or Too Small"
751 Richmond St. Phone Met. 1001

CANADA BREAD
SUPERIOR BREAD AND CAKE
Phone Your Praises to
Met. 944 W. HEMPHILL, Mgr.

J. A. BROWNLEE
Hardware and Sheet Metal Works
We Specialize in Roofing
Built-up, Slate and All Kinds of Roofing
Furnaces Cleaned and Repaired
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COAL and FEED BAGS
ANYTHING IN CANVAS
RAYMOND BROS.
182 YORK STREET Met. 1748

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Shoe Stores
Successors to Agnew's Boot Shops
Fine FOOTWEAR FOR ALL THE FAMILY
HOSIERY FOR MEN AND WOMEN
32 STORES.
LONDON STORE AT 226 DUNDAS ST

OTTAWA

Phone Q.3600.
B.G. Grabtree Limited GROCERS
333 ELGIN STREET, OTTAWA
Foreign & Domestic Table Delicacies

Cantilever Shoe
Men, Women and Children
JACKSON BUILDING
241 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ontario

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A Special Gallery All the Year Round
A. H. JARVIS, *"The Bookstore"*
157 Bank Street

The Christian Science Monitor
18 FOR SALE IN
CANADA

Galt, Ont.—R. W. Meikleham.
Hamilton, Ont.—Robert Duncan & Co. Book Store, James St. and Market Sq.
London, Ont.—Wendell Holmes, Ltd., Book Store, 190 Dundas St.; Belvedere Hotel News Stand, Dundas St.; Charles Corsant's News Stand, 706 Hamilton Road; Hotel London News Stand.
Ottawa, Ont.—Chateau Laurier, Toronto, Ont.—Jack Fine's News Stand, N. E. Cor. King and Bay Sts.; Ben Wagman's News Stand, S. E. Cor. Yonge and Queen Sts.; Harry Schwartz' News Stand, N. E. Cor. King and Yonge Sts.; F. J. Roy (Bookstore), 81 Queen St.; William Deacon, Yonge St. and St. Clair Ave.; M. Segal, Yonge St. and Wilton Sq.; E. Feader, 2884 Dundas St., West; Steein Bros., Yonge and Adelaide Sts.; Gordon & Gotch's News Stand, 8 Queen St., West; Bert Hall's News Stand, 2100 Queen St., East.; W. Grieg's News Stand, 155 Danforth Ave.
Montreal, Que.—M. D. Lubin's News Stand, Allan's Corner Bleury and Craig Sts.; Windsor Hotel News Stand; Mt. Royal Hotel News Stand; Metropolitan News Agency 158 Peel St.; Canadian Pacific News Stand, Windsor St. Station; Bongrenture Station, St. James and Windsor Sts.; Warnock & Hooker, 5419 Verdun Ave., Verdun.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Ontario

OTTAWA
(Continued)

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The EVENING CITIZEN
the subscription rate of which is twelve cents a week delivered.

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FURNISHERS
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FINE FURNITURE and ANTIQUES
Established 1897

The Great Fur and Specialty Store of Eastern Canada
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Queen 500
WELCH & MULLIGAN
Limited

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

TORONTO

SOUTHAM PRESS
Limited
19 Duncan Street, Toronto

Through our Merchandising Service we aim to give valuable sales assistance to distributors in the Canadian field, and to make every expenditure on advertising literature productive of results.

Nature's answer to the food question
MORE MILK
Caulfield's
MILK
"From Selected Farms" Toronto, Can.
Office Lombard 3403 Residence Hudson 1802-M

A. T. THOMPSON
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DRAIN WORK
1449 DUNDAS ST. WEST Toronto

Business Suits. Sport Clothes, Dress Suits
CHARLES W. CALLOW
Merchant Tailor
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High class imported woolens, hand tailored; exclusive in all detail.

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CALLOW BROTHERS
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Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Sts., Toronto

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107 Falmouth St. Tel. Back Bay 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opéra Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
11, Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
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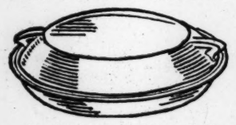

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: QUEEN ISABELLA.

Where: Spain.

When: Fifteenth to sixteenth centuries.

Why famous: Queen of Castile and Leon. Until she was 12 she lived and studied quietly with her mother; then began that surging of political ambitions which centered about her marriage. But in an era when royal princesses married as their elders decreed, Isabella refused several suitors. In the end, she accepted the hand of Ferdinand, Prince of Aragon; they were married at Valladolid in October, 1469. Upon the passing of her brother, Isabella was declared Queen of Castile and Leon in her own right.

Ferdinand and Isabella, husband and wife and joint rulers of two mighty provinces of Spain, often held separate courts and acted as independent sovereigns; yet they united in the general administration of the affairs of their realms, acts of sovereignty requiring both their signatures. Isabella consented reluctantly to the establishment of the institution of the Inquisition, believing that it would further the cause of Roman Catholicism, which was dear to her. In the zeal of her faith, too, she labored with Ferdinand in the endeavor to rid Spain of the alien Moors, riding sometimes at the head of her own troops. She was rewarded by the Moorish surrender of Granada in 1492.

From religious motives, also, Isabella befriended the poor navigator, Christopher Columbus, he having professed a desire to spread the Christian faith among the heathen. So, when the King declared that the public treasury had been drained by the late wars and would not warrant a loan to Columbus, Isabella with decision and dispatch offered her jewels. The union of Castile and Aragon, together with the tremendous influx of gold from the New World, resulting from the voyages of the Spanish discoverers and explorers, made Spain chief military power in Europe throughout the succeeding 100 years.

A Word a Day

Procreate

This word means "to produce, engender, bring forth, beget," and applies to the generation of physical beings. In this it is quite different from "create," which means "to bring into being, to cause to exist"—said especially of the divine fiat by which the universe was established.

We derive "procreate" from the Latin *procreare*, "to generate, produce," being a combination of *pro*, "forth," and *creare*, "to create."

Pro'-cre-ate is accented on the first syllable, *o* as in *old*, *c* as *k*, *e* as in *event*, *a* as in *late*.

"Procreation of the human species was discussed by the biologist."

Zion or Sion

According to the authority accepted by this newspaper, the corresponding words, Zi'-on and Si'-on, are both accented on the first syllable, the one employing the *z* sound and the other definitely the *s*. The *i* in each instance is as in *ice*, the *o* as in *connect*. The words were derived from the Hebrew *tsiyon*, "a hill, fortress," and alluded particularly to the southwest hill in Jerusalem, which, after the capture of the city by the Israelites, became the royal residence (or city) of David and his successors. By extension of use, the words have come to indicate "the chosen people," "the church of God," "the heavenly Jerusalem," etc.

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material Appearing in Today's Issue.

What is proposed as a remedy for the traffic congestion in the streets of Paris?—*World's Great Capitals*	20
What great electricity generating developments have been accomplished in New Zealand in recent years?—*News Section*	20
What is the State of Washington doing to provide homelike living quarters for its teachers?—*Educational Page*	20
How may worn evening slippers be given new freshness?—*Women's Enterprises and Fashions Page*	20
How long has Czechoslovakia's Foreign Minister held his present post?—*Editorial Page.*	20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

Brevities

Harrisburg Patriot: The umbrella, we read, is 179 years old. The figure must be wrong, as several people have left older umbrellas than that at our house.

Detroit News: Safety deposit box: A black, rectangular metal thing that used to hold securities.

A Quotation for Today

THE question for each man to settle is not what he would do if he had means, time, influence, and educational advantages, but what he will do with the things he has.—H. W. MABIE

Odds and Ends

Precious Paintings

The precious cargo of paintings recently shipped aboard the Leonardo da Vinci from Italy to England for the Exhibition of Italian Art in London consisted of 300 pictures. One estimate on the worth of this group of old masters was $35,000,000.

Jungle Talking Pictures

The American Museum of Natural History is sponsoring an expedition to Africa to make sound and color motion pictures of jungle life. The Belgian Congo will be one of the places visited, where the group will photograph and study a race of pygmy people.

"Talkies" for Schools

Some of the more progressive schools and colleges in the United States are planning to adopt talking pictures in an experimental way, beginning with the school year 1930-1931.

Soviet Spelling

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics spelled out correctly and in full (included on the new map of the National Geographic Society) is Soyus Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik.

Film Collection

The first motion picture film ever taken was one item in the Will Day collection of cinematographic equipment recently sold at auction in London.

A Toy Nation

The United States is now producing about 90 per cent of the toys sold in this country, while at one time 80 per cent of them came from Germany.

Submarine Tonnage

The submarine tonnage of France and Italy is 35,925 each, while Japan has 78,497, Great Britain 72,521 and the United States 87,232.

The Children's Corner

Page One

ROGER P. SCROGGINS, the old and well-known squirrel of Boston Common, threw back the bedclothes and leaped out of bed as though he were 10 years old.

"Hooray!" he shouted, "It's here!"

Mrs. Scroggins came running into the bedroom. She had been up a few minutes to look at some biscuits which had been in a pan all night and had grown so high that they

"What Is This?" He Said.

now could look over the edge of the pan.

She smiled at her husband, who stood in the middle of the bedroom floor waving his nightcap as though it were a flag.

"What's here and what's the matter?" she said.

Her husband dashed to the window, threw it open and stuck out his head.

"My dear, it's here!" He shouted to the surrounding country.

Mrs. Scroggins went to his side and drew his head back into the room.

"Now my dear," she said coaxingly, "please don't be shouting 'My dear' to the whole Common. And do tell me what it is that's here."

Scroggins looked at his wife and winked. It was almost as big a wink as Florrie, the prominent pigeon, winks.

"Do you mean to tell me that you don't know what it is that's here?" said Mr. Scroggins.

Not knowing what it was that was there, Mrs. Scroggins said nothing; merely smiled.

Her husband trotted into the dining room, reached to the top shelf of the cupboard and trotted back into the bedroom with a book.

"What is this?" he said.

"A book, of course," said she.

Scroggins waved it in the air.

"Yes, it's a book, but what kind of book?" he said.

Mrs. Scroggins turned around three times, took her husband by the shoulder and looked him in the eye very hard.

"Let's not get mixed up, talking about books. I heard you shout, "It's here.' I asked you what it was that's here. You didn't tell me. Now you get this book. Come! Come!" she said and shook her husband by the shoulders.

He laughed uproariously. "That's just it! When I asked you what this book is—" he broke off and opened the book. "See," he said. "This is a book of blank pages—365 nice white pages with nothing on them."

Mrs. Scroggins' face was as blank as the blank pages.

Her husband laughed more loudly than ever.

"My dear," he said. "'It' is the New Year. It's here—today! Look outside the window and see how bright and fresh and new this day is. It's bright and fresh and new because it's the First Day of the New Year. And this book is a New Year book, with 365 blank pages, one for each day of the year."

Mrs. Scroggins smiled understandingly.

"Now my dear," said her husband. "Here is Page One of the Book," and he put his paw on it. "Outside the window—and in this room, too—it's Page One of the New Year."

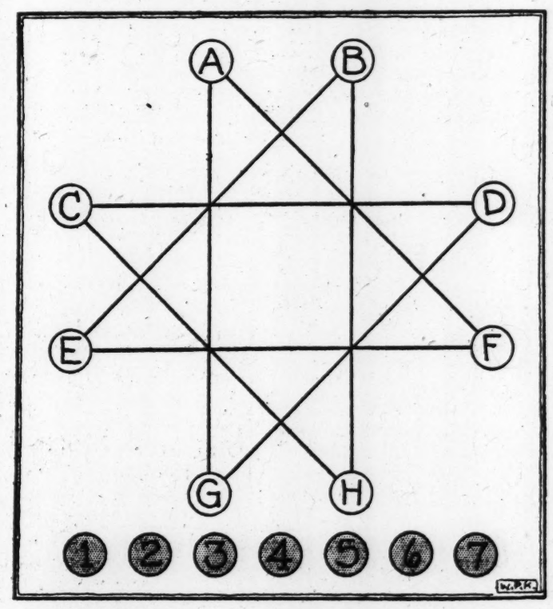
They stood over the page of the book, thinking their own thoughts.

"Each day in this New Year we're going to write something nice on the page of our book which stands for that day. What shall we write on Page One?"

Mrs. Scroggins dashed into the dining room and brought back a pencil. She bent over the white page, wrote something on it and looked at her husband. "That's very good," he said gravely. "Now I'll write something underneath." He wrote something underneath and Mrs. Scroggins read it and smiled. "That's very, very good," she said.

And so the book was started. It would hardly be fair to tell what the Scrogginses wrote, but you may have a guess, in fact, three guesses.

'Seven On' Puzzle



Cut Out or Make Seven Counters Numbered as Shown Above. The Object of the Puzzle Is to Place the Counters on Seven of the Eight Letter Spots According to the Following Rule: Each Counter in Turn Must Be Placed on a Vacant Letter and Then Moved Along One Straight Line to Another Vacant Letter. For Example, If You Place Counter No. 1 on Letter "A," You May May Move It to Either "F" or "G." Having Moved to One of These Two Letters, You May Start No. 2 From Any Vacant Letter, and So on Until You Have Placed All Seven Counters on Lettered Spots.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Rescue

Manchester, Eng.

AT GREAT risk to himself, John Price, employed by the Manchester Corporation Rivers Department, entered a tunnel below Victoria Station, through which the River Irk runs, to rescue a puppy which had been imprisoned for two days. It was reported to the Rivers Department that a dog had been heard in the tunnel and a number of men attempted to enter the tunnel, but abandoned their efforts owing to the dangers involved.

When volunteers were called for, Mr. Price offered to enter the tunnel. He was lowered to the bed of the river by means of a ladder, which was in danger of being washed away by the heavy flood of the river. Armed with a surveyor's pole, Mr. Price made his way into the tunnel, the pole being used as a gauge for depths of water and as a safeguard against his entering holes in the uneven bed of the stream.

After an absence that seemed long to a waiting crowd, Mr. Price successfully accomplished his task, returning with a shivering puppy.

Carrington's Engine

(From the Riverton (Wyo.) Chronicle)

Kemmerer, Wyo.

THERE is a brood of baby chickens near here that thinks a locomotive is their mother.

Recently Engineer W. Carrington, who pilots a helper locomotive on the Nugget Hill run of the Oregon Short Line, observed near the track a sage hen that had been struck by a train.

Surmising the situation, he stopped his engine, searched beside the track and found a nest containing several newly hatched chicks. As he bent over them they trustfully craned their little necks and cheeped for food.

That settled it with the big-hearted railroader. He fed the youngsters with crumbs from his lunch bucket and every day since he has been stopping his locomotive beside the nest and feeding the brood.

The babies are progressing excellently. Whenever they hear the rumble of an approaching train they flutter and hold their mouths open. But only Carrington's engine stops.

In Lighter Vein

Passing Show

Girl: "My fiance said he had seen nothing smaller than my feet."
Friend: "I have—the shoes you wear!"

On the Menu

The portly gentleman who had been engaged to sing in the musical program following a dinner at a large restaurant was looking very enraged. He was scanning the list of musical items, and, to his consternation, his name had been omitted!

Approaching one of the organizers he brandished the program furiously, and demanded the reason of the omission. The young fellow whom he approached glanced down at the card, then laughed nervously. "Aren't you Signor Jelly, the singer?" he asked.

"Yes," was the reply.

"Well—er—your name being 'Jelly'," said the young chap, "it appears to have been put on the menu by mistake."—*Montreal Star.*

The Privilege

Professor: "Would you like a week's holiday, traveling about at my expense, Smithson?"

Butler (gratefully): "Thank you very much, sir."

Professor: "Good! After 20 years' work I have completed my giant catapult; if you will pack a hamper of food, I will send you off on an eight-day trip to the moon!"—*Humorist.*

The Same Idea

"What have you against public libraries?"

"I am an author. What's your business?"

"I'm a grocer."

"How'd you like to see a free grocery store?" — *Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A Long Time

Fussy Lady (who has been a long time in selecting her purchase): "But I don't think this is lamb. It looks to me like mutton."

Exasperated Butcher: "It was lamb when I first showed it to you, madam."—*Stratford Beacon-Herald.*

Customary

"Why do we have to pay such unreasonable rates just for bringing a few Paris gowns into Madrid?"

"I don't understand it very well myself, but I suppose it is just a little Spanish custom."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Salaries in the Public Service

HOW much should public officials receive as salary? The answer to the question is not easy, and it has rarely been given in a way to command general approval. Governments do not compete with private business. The "prestige value" of public service—as the modern phrase is—results in rewards less than those given for the same abilities and tasks in private employment. In the United States there can be no more important position than that of President; yet many corporation executives receive far more salary than does the Nation's Chief Executive. Few would argue that the American Presidency should be the most highly remunerated post in the United States. Its incumbent should be paid amply. He should not have to use his private fortune in order to live as President. The Government should support him in the style which the position requires. Perhaps there should be some pension provision so that an ex-President need not bother about earning a livelihood, and so be relieved from making decisions as to what are dignified and undignified employments. But few would argue that public officials should be so highly paid that they can, while in office, amass a competence which will support them when they are out of office.

Just how these theories should be put into effect, however, is not clear. The Mayor of New York City has recently had his salary raised to $40,000 a year. The City Comptroller is to receive $35,000 and the President of the Board of Aldermen $25,000. Are these salaries too high? Hardly, for the business of running the City of New York is the business of administering one of the largest corporations in the United States. The funded debt of the city is nearly two billions. The annual budget is considerably more than half a billion. But while New York's Board of Estimate was blithely proceeding to increase the salaries of the more important city officials, England was debating what should be paid the Prime Minister and the members of his Cabinet.

A committee is to be set up to consider the revision of ministerial salaries. Ten years ago a committee was appointed and reported, but its recommendations were not put into effect. New York acted with no committee and no report; but such advances are made more delicately in Great Britain. The committee of ten years ago recommended that the Prime Minister receive £8000 instead of £5000, which is the salary of the principal members of his Cabinet. Six members of the Cabinet, however, receive less than this. Even the First Lord of the Admiralty has only £4500; the others get £2000 each. There is no rhyme nor reason in this difference. The apportionment has been haphazard and takes no account of the varying importance of the Cabinet posts. The Lord Chancellor, however, has a salary of £10,000 and can retire on a pension of half this amount—just the salary of the Prime Minister, who has no pension.

Obviously, this disparity is too extreme. Is it just, moreover, to pay a minister more than twelve times what a member of the House of Commons receives—that is, £400? If the same ratio were observed in the United States, the President and his Cabinet would receive more than $120,000 each. The stipend of members of the House of Commons is admittedly nominal. Before 1910, members were unpaid. This rule limited membership to men of other sources of income. It made parliamentary service an avocation rather than a vocation. Opinions will differ as to what, if anything, should be done. Certain it is that public service should always be adequately compensated, but the difficulty is that there are many definitions of "adequate."

The State of London Drama

TWO new theaters have just been built in London, and several others are or soon will be in course of erection. Contrary to all expectation, the London stage is riding out its first full year's competition with the talkies on a wave of almost unexampled popularity.

Several reasons have been advanced to explain why the talkies have not more noticeably diminished public interest in the London theater. One is the greater spontaneity of the stage performance, which enables a play to be recreated each night in accordance with the subtle differences that distinguish one audience from another; whilst a second suggested cause is that the talkies, by making a bigger mental call on their patrons than the silent pictures used to do, are educating popular dramatic taste.

But the drama must have some other virtue than popularity if it is to be considered in a healthy condition. A West End theater recently put on a "high-brow" play that the Abbey Theater in Dublin, one of the most advanced of European theaters, had been afraid to accept when first offered. It is also said that little theater managers, who used to be responsible for the production of most of the serious work of young, unknown writers, are finding it increasingly difficult to secure the playing rights of such pieces, because of the readiness of commercial theaters today to experiment in serious drama themselves.

The general level of acting today is high, even though the stage lacks any outstanding figure like Garrick or Irving. It has been invariably found that the dominance of the stage by such individual actors has always been detrimental to the best interests of the drama, as Shakespeare himself made clear in Hamlet's advice to the players. The fact that a play today is the product of co-operative effort instead of being an individual show-piece, is one of the secrets of the present satisfactory condition.

Extrality in China

IT WAS only to have been expected that the Department of State would instantly announce its purpose to maintain the American extraterritorial rights in China despite the announcement of the Nanking Government that all such rights would be abolished January 1. The treaty of 1844, under which American citizens enjoy these rights, does not expire until 1934. It cannot be abolished by unilateral action unless the Chinese Government is willing to perform an act of a distinctly unfriendly character toward the United States. Even in 1934 this treaty can only be revised upon demand by either Government, but cannot be terminated except by mutual agreement. The British treaty expires in 1933. That Government and Japan's have taken the position that surrender of rights must be gradual and other powers may reasonably be expected to follow a similar course.

What, therefore, may be expected as the result of the rather peremptory notice issued by Nanking is a prolonged period of negotiations concerning the right of foreign citizens resident in China to be free from the jurisdiction of Chinese courts and subject only to the jurisdiction of consular courts operated by foreigners and under their own codes of law. The Chinese have long felt this privilege, enjoyed by citizens of many countries, was a reflection upon the character of their courts, and therefore upon the dignity of their Government.

They have been encouraged to demand its abandonment presumably by the partial success of Turkey in ridding itself of this right of extrality. The Turkish action, however, was based upon force which the Turks were able to apply because of their superior military organization, and the unwillingness of any European nation to become embroiled in a Near East quarrel. Moreover, the question is not one of equal importance in Turkey and in China. The interests of Western peoples in China are very great, and have been built up through long years of reliance upon the right to have their legal controversies settled in courts administering law according to Western standards.

Despite the protestation of the leading men in China, the Chinese courts do not as yet enjoy the confidence of most of the representatives of Western nations resident there. The Chinese insist that their courts cannot be developed until they are given jurisdiction over the nationals of such countries. The foreign residents in China insist that they cannot yield such jurisdiction until the courts have manifested their capability to deal with litigation in accordance with civilized standards.

The issue is thus sharply joined, but it would seem to be the part of common sense that the Chinese should first bring their code of laws and their administration of them into harmony with modern practice before they attempt to enforce the jurisdiction of their courts upon strangers resident among them. This obviously is going to be the attitude assumed by the Department of State, and it unquestionably will receive the support of such portions of the American people as find interest in the controversy.

Skyscraper Children

TOP floors of lofty apartment buildings de luxe have suddenly become élite. Roof bungalows and gardens have hurried into vogue with the newest co-operative projects. Some shoot up sixteen or twenty-seven stories, and others plan to go to thirty-five. Home life in skyscraper construction brings novelties missing nearer the soil.

If Johnny living on the sixteenth floor wants to "go play" with a boy across the street, it is a more complicated business than it used to be. Johnny learns to operate the automatic elevator almost before his alphabet. If it is working, he soon makes the trip. But if it is stuck, as sometimes happens, his playtime is postponed. Newcomers in the building wonder at "such a little fellow traveling alone"—in his own home. Should Johnny's friend live on the top of the next tall apartment building, Johnny's transit takes still more time.

Finally arrived, he finds that play among the roofs is changed too. If a ball gets tossed over the rail, it disappears down as effectively as ever the old-fashioned balloon, once it got loose, did up.

When the babes of the tall buildings grow up, they will have different memories of youth than the youngsters of any previous age. Perhaps they may amplify the old poem something like this:

How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood
(from my darling old window on the twentieth floor).
As fond recollection recalls them to view (roofs, penthouses, chimneys, water towers, radio aerials, fire escapes, tree tops, grand vistas and gorgeous sunsets across the city).

Toc H Carries On

NONE who witnessed the ceremony of the lighting of the lamps of the new branches of Toc H by the Prince of Wales at the annual festival in the Albert Hall could help being impressed. Here is a movement which, in less than 10 years, has put a girdle round the earth, has attracted to itself thousands of young men, and earned the approval of forward-looking people everywhere.

The original Talbot House—Toc H is the army signalers' abbreviation—was a kind of rest house behind the lines in the Ypres salient, presided over by an "innkeeper," the Rev. P. B. Clayton, whom the Prince of Wales, in his speech, referred to affectionately as "Tubby." It was "Tubby" who, several years after the war, caught the idea of reawakening the old comradeship sense and organizing it not in a "war comrades" club nor even in a "social service" organization, but as a kind of family circle composed of young men, drawn chiefly from the ranks of the post-war generation, who would periodically meet together in an atmosphere entirely free from distinctions of rank, politics, or sectarianism. Neither was it to be exclusively English. Already there are branches (to whom is granted a "lamp of maintenance") in the United States and South America, besides those scattered throughout the British Commonwealth of Nations. Moreover Toc H has received a royal charter.

How is this success to be accounted for? The explanation lies in the fact that the founders of this organization have endeavored to base it on a spiritual foundation. Not only must rank be laid aside in entering its membership but self-seeking as well. The period of probation passed, the newly enrolled member finds himself pledged henceforth to uphold an ideal of cheerful, selfless service, and to carry out faithfully any task allotted to him by the "jobmaster." The points of his compass are: "To think fairly, to love wisely, to witness humbly, and to build bravely." Small wonder that optimism prevailed at the Albert Hall proceedings. The opportunity for unselfed service afforded by Toc H to young men everywhere is evidently meeting with the response it deserves.

The Continuous Foreign Minister

THERE are many points of interest about the new Czechoslovakian Cabinet, but most students of international affairs will spare some attention for the personal side of the Coalition Government, whose most notable member is undoubtedly Dr. Eduard Benes. He enjoys the rare distinction of having held the office of Foreign Minister continuously since 1918. All the representatives of European countries who participated in the Peace Conference have vanished from the scene, sometimes indeed to return, but Dr. Benes goes on undisturbed in the post that was first offered him when Czechoslovakia became a nation.

It is a wonderful record. It is a testimony to his exceptional ability—almost, we had said, his indispensability in present circumstances. His task has not been easy. Indeed, a more difficult task could hardly be conceived. The little country, on its liberation from the Austro-Hungarian Empire, had to begin at the beginning. A tremendous experiment in national construction had to be undertaken.

The two men most responsible for the making of Czechoslovakia are President Masaryk and Dr. Benes. They piloted it through stormy seas. There was a natural reaction from Germanic influences which found expression even in the refusal of the Czechs to speak the German language, though some millions of Germans were incorporated in the country. There were composite elements that had to be reconciled if Czechoslovakia was to live. The sagacity of President Masaryk and the executive skill of Dr. Benes triumphed over all obstacles, and today it is acknowledged that of all the new nations and the new-old nations that emerged from the treaty making of Paris, the Bohemian country is the strongest, the most united, the most prosperous, as it is the most industrious.

In the present Cabinet sit two German ministers. Germans have already filled ministerial posts with distinction, and it may be that a precedent has now been established, so that in future cabinets it will be the rule to include at least two representatives of the German parties. That is a proof of how far Czechoslovakia has advanced. It would probably be too much to say that it has no minorities problem, but certainly it has discovered the right way to deal with minorities—to give them their part in the Government. Altogether there are eight parties in the Coalition, a fact which points to the possibility of internal peace.

The weight of Dr. Benes, which is not negligible, has always been thrown on the side of European stability, and we extend our sincere congratulations to him on his confirmation in the post of Foreign Minister in the Cabinet of M. Udrzal.

"Cape Cod Diamonds"

IF ALL the cranberries raised in Massachusetts were to be made into a gigantic pie, it would be two and one-half times the size of a pie made of all the cranberries raised in the rest of the United States. Massachusetts, therefore, may rightfully lay claim to the title of the Cranberry State and any and all emoluments that may accompany it.

Figures issued by the United States Department of Agriculture indicate that Massachusetts produced 395,000 barrels in the present year, while the remainder of the country raised 146,000 barrels. These figures are not indicative of any extraordinary demands on the part of the people of Massachusetts, although they undoubtedly were the first to discover the cranberry and its availability as a condiment for the Thanksgiving Day feasts.

Undoubtedly, too, the climate and soil conditions of Massachusetts have been especially favorable for cultivation of the cranberry, which once grew wild in its swamps and meadows. Its growing popularity long since took it into many states, until now, in its original form or in tins of cranberry sauce, it has made its way into countries that had never heard of it before. In pie or sauce, in steamed puddings or fritters, or in many other of the ingenious combinations which have demonstrated the versatility of the New England housewife—the cranberry is held in high regard. Massachusetts may yet have to revise its escutcheon and include on its face not only an Indian chief, a Mayflower and the sacred cod, but also a twig of cranberries—the "Cape Cod diamonds."

Editorial Notes

And now the American Bankers Association is to follow the lead of the Treasury Department and reduce the size of travelers' checks. With greater prosperity seen on every side, however, there is every possibility of an increasing number, so that what is lost in size is made up in quantity.

Youngsters in the old days also had plenty of home work to do after school, but it consisted mostly of carrying in wood, feeding the stock, wiping dishes, mending clothes, running errands, et cetera.

A Velocipede on Claverly Street

IT WAS all the fault of the new alphabet. "V" stands for Velocipede, it said. Now when I was Alan Mayne's age it was "T" that stood for Tricycle. "V," I think, stood for Violet. But times change and alphabets change with them.

"Daddy, I should like a Vee-loss-pede, please," said Alan Mayne.

"My son, who knows, perhaps some day you shall have one!" And of course as soon as Alan Mayne was in bed that night, and tucked in, and the story of the Three Bears read to him, and Little Goldilocks finally safe out of the window—after all this, I say, and a final handshake, and kiss, and other rites of the evening—Mary and I put our heads together.

Of course the boy should have a velocipede. The next day at the store we picked out one. It was a lovely thing. In my day such refinements were unknown. There was a real bicycle seat, and what the girl called balloon tires, and springs here and there in the mechanism. Why, in the old days, our tricycles had no more "give" to them, when you went over a bump, than so much cast iron, which of course was what they were. Oh, and this admirable machine had a real bell, too, that rang, and a tool kit, and in fact, it lacked nothing!

"But how," Mary asked suddenly, "can we get it into the house?"

* * *

I had not thought of that. It had to be a surprise. It would never do to let the delivery man prosaically bring it to the door. Every child on Claverly Street—which if you remember is Our Street—would know about it immediately, and tell our son.

"Well, then, send it to the Donalds," said Mary.

That took my breath away. "Very well," I said, "of course, but—"

The Donalds, you see, are sedate people. They do not have any children. A more unlikely couple to be receiving a red and black velocipede you could not imagine. But they are our neighbors, and after all, what are neighbors for, anyway?

That evening the telephone rang.

"Great Scott!" I exclaimed. "Mary, it's the—" I checked myself just as Alan Mayne looked up. "Mary," I said desperately, "it's the Donalds. The—the X Y Z has arrived, ahead of time!"

"What! Not the X Y Z?" cried Mary.

"Yes," I said, "it has! and Mr. Donald is being very polite and wants to know why we sent him one, anyway. I mean an X Y Z!"

"Well, tell him," said Mary.

I cleared my throat.

"Why, you see, Mr. Donald, that—that X Y Z, I mean that, er, article of juvenile, er, merchandise, is a gift! And you see he's right in the room now, I mean Alan Mayne is, so please—you understand—"

* * *

I wiped my brow and hung up. "He'll understand now," I said, "perhaps."

"Isn't Daddy funny, Mama?" was our son's comment.

I went over and pacified Mr. Donald after supper, and we smuggled the lovely shiny thing into the house. It was here that the affair should have ended. But I noticed a dubious light in Mary's eyes. Her enthusiasm was forced. Even when I tapped the ball-bearing pedal and it spun and spun for seconds afterward she did not smile. And then it came out. The velocipede was too small!

Mary was sure of it. Little boys grow so fast, you know. He might use it now, but not six months from now. In fact, what Alan Mayne wanted was the next size larger!

The Next Size Larger was delivered across the street at the Popkins's house the very next day. I was nothing if not prompt. A little group of fascinated children watched the gaudy machine carried from an enormous truck by a big porter into the house. Speculation was rife as to which one of the Popkins was going to ride it. Since the youngest Popkin is in college, there was some point to this bewilderment.

* * *

Alan Mayne came in for supper and told us about it. A small boy has only a few adjectives to express beauty, but he used them all in trying to describe what he had seen. Somehow he seemed to have got the idea that it was not Mrs. Popkins, but Mr. Popkins who was going to ride that velocipede. Probably, Alan Mayne ruminated, he would ride it "in to work," every morning, "in the big city." He was still telling his Teddy Bear about it that night when we left him in the crib.

Apparently the time was now ripe to satisfy our son's wishes. But further complications intervened. The obdurate truck driver who had brought our Velocipede Number 2, had refused to accept Velocipede Number 1 in exchange. I had taken over Number 1 from the Donalds the night before. So that the Popkins were now left high and dry with two velocipedes! Alan Mayne's desires had to be postponed.

It now developed that the store in the city had become inextricably confused. They had credited velocipedes right and left to Claverly Street. The charge accounts of the Donalds and the Popkins each had one. Ours had two, it developed. According to the impression given over the telephone by the confused clerk, a regular carload of velocipedes had been distributed to an army of small boys on Our Street.

I may exaggerate, but, in fact, until a bright young man with a dimple had come out personally and investigated us, the injured Donalds, the irate Popkins, and the whole matter, and until both velocipedes had once again been taken away from Claverly Street in a tremendous motortruck, there seemed a likelihood that Mary and I, and possibly Alan Mayne, too, would be haled to court to explain our actions!

* * *

All this time we had been merely trying to secure our son a velocipede. If this was not a laudable motive I don't know one. And if anyone on Claverly Street over the age of six had not heard about it, I did not meet him.

But, finally, the matter was straightened out. We were exonerated by the big store. They apologized. They agreed to undertake the affair afresh. Sometime next day, or the day after, at the very latest, they promised, the second velocipede, the Number 2, De Luxe, Ball Bearing, Tubular Steel, Red and Black Velocipede Dandy would be delivered at the Donalds, just as originally planned. After that we would surprise Alan Mayne at our leisure.

And then—! The doorbell rang late that very afternoon. Mary and I and Alan Mayne reached the door simultaneously.

"Please, Mister," said the man, "could you sign for this here velocipede? Them Donalds are all out, sir! I've rung and rung next door."

And there on the floor it was, as naked of wrapping paper as the day it came out of the factory!

Alan Mayne looked and looked. But who has the hardihood to try to describe the joy that shines out of a little boy's face at such a minute? Yes, after all, the world does hold such things as bliss and rapture.

I think Alan Mayne said "Oh!" in one long, drawn-out sigh.

And after that he really did have his velocipede.

R. L. S.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

THE loss of time caused by traffic congestion in Paris is said to amount in terms of earning power to 3,000,000 francs a year. This is small in comparison with the sum which New York is estimated to lose for the same reason, which has been calculated at 25,000,000 francs a day. These figures are, of course, hypothetical, but there is no doubt that industry and commerce suffer from the delays of the traffic. The congestion in Paris is indeed said to have an unfavorable effect on the sale of automobiles, for the business men who find themselves constantly held up on the way to their offices, end by taking to the Métro, or to omnibuses, as a means of getting to their work, these at any rate being no slower than the private car. There is also the effect on the tourist traffic to be considered. Visitors to Paris do not like to be held up when on pleasure bent.

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Anything, therefore, that M. Chiappe, the Police Préfet, can do to ease the traffic situation will earn him the gratitude of his fellow citizens. He has already done something by using big squares like the Place Vendôme for the parking of cars. The multiplication of the one-way streets, the installation of signaling lamps and street beacons, and the marking of pedestrian crossings by "buttons" have also proved useful. But all this is little more than a palliative. What is to be done, then? The creation of underground roads and even overhead bridges across the streets has been suggested. But these underground roads would cost a very large sum to construct, and as for overhead structures for carrying the traffic, these would destroy the beauty of Paris. If there is nothing to be done underground or overhead, could not something more be done with existing means? For instance, could not more space be obtained for the road at the expense of the pavement? Everyone is struck by the broad expanse which is left to foot passengers on some of the boulevards. In the Madeleine Montmartre section, for instance, the combined width of the pavement is, on an average, three yards wider than the road in between. The difference is even more marked on the Boulevard Sébastopol and on the Boulevard Malesherbes. The size of these pavements was arranged when Paris had only one-tenth of the vehicles which it now possesses.

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The opening of the autumn session of the University of Paris was celebrated with particular solemnity this year. For it was decided to mark the ceremony by conferring honorary degrees on a number of distinguished foreigners, including Prof. Albert Einstein, Prof. Ignacy Moscicki and MM. Cumont and Roux, whose titles to fame were enumerated by Professor Maurain of the Sorbonne, amid the appplause of 4000 spectators. The new doctors, dressed in their academic robes, formed a picturesque group as they listened to the recitation of their achievements in various branches of learning. In the evening, a theatrical performance was given, written by George Toudouze for the occasion, entitled the "Soirée of a Philosopher in 1773," in which Diderot was represented as receiving at his house a number of distinguished literary and artistic people.

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The waiters of Paris were as proud as cock sparrows in the Tuileries Gardens when they heard that the Senate had devoted an entire sitting to a bill for the better regulation of tips. Not the tip that passed from the hand of the client to the waiter, no one can interfere with that. But the 10 per cent which appears on the bill in hotels and cafés—well the waiters sometimes suspect that it experiences a transformation before it comes out of the patrons' till again. Whether it does so or not, the percentage on the bill is often made an excuse for offering the waiter a lower wage, and thus indirectly benefits the proprietor. The new law, which has still to be passed by the Chamber of Deputies, endeavors to prevent this by providing that any percentage that is added to the bill as a tip should be handed to the waiter or servant without in any way affecting his salary. This seems an admirable arrangement for all who are concerned in receiving the tip, but there is, unfortunately, a snag in it, for it is still open to the proprietor to ask a waiter to accept a minimum salary in view of the largesse that he is to receive from the public.

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Many years ago, in the fourteenth century, a chapel was built at the corner of the rue Saint Jacques and the ancient rue des Noyers, on the old Roman Road which leads south from the island on the Seine, where Notre Dame now stands. The existence of the chapel, which was dedicated to "Saint Yves," the patron saint of lawyers, had long been forgotten, when a workman, in digging the foundations for an extension of the Métro, came upon a stone slab with an inscription on it which showed that it was the foundation stone of a chapel, laid by the King of France in the year 1352. A curious thing about this chapel was that its inside walls were once covered with "brief bags," which successful pleaders placed there as a grateful offering. Now the stone, the last relic of the lawyers' shrine, has been presented to the Museum of the Order of the Advocates.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"'Freedom,' 'Control' and the Pact"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial, "'Freedom,' 'Control,' and the Pact," appearing in the Monitor of Nov. 26, 1929, finishes with this terse comment:

Renunciation of war implies the renunciation of the threat of war, and neither control of the seas so that an enemy nation may be starved, nor freedom of the seas in order that a neutral nation may fatten upon the trade of others unhappily embroiled in war, can under that world-wide agreement be maintained by force.

This sentence sums up nearly the whole of the controversy. Prior to April, 1917 (when American ships were being stopped and searched for contraband of war), many British and Continentals looked upon the United States as a nation just intent on money-making at the expense and upon the trade of the allies, and through this selfish business prolonging the war.

It does Americans good to take the other fellow's view, for, as President Hoover says, "No idea can be perfected except upon the anvil of debate." Now debate does not mean either controversy or one-sided condemnation, as some people (and their name is legion) seem to think. These only see one side (obviously their own), and any deviation from their side is considered contrary to law and justice.

But, in spite of the misunderstandings and propaganda, what a change has come about! Who would have thought twelve years ago that Great Britain and the United States would have made such progress? Ambassador Dawes and Premier MacDonald talking over both sides—President Hoover and Premier MacDonald exchanging thoughts and opinions, not treaties—Ambassador Dawes now in Paris explaining the American point of view—the whole world looking forward to the London Naval Conference as a means to the end of war, a consummation to be devoutly wished for.

M. BEATRICE VAN MAANEN.

Glendale, Calif.

"The Market and Short Selling"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In reference to the editorial in the Monitor of November 15 on "The Market and Short Selling," may I remark that short selling can only affect margin traders, who gladly and knowingly accept the risk involved.

Is the wrong, then, if any, in margin trading or in short selling? Should the margin trader be protected because of his greed for profit? Has a margin trader more right to buy what he cannot pay for than a short seller has to sell what he borrows for a brief period? The margin trader borrows money, the short seller borrows securities or grain. Is one right and the other wrong?

The most remarkable good thing about a grain or security exchange is that there is a market for buyers or sellers at almost all times. This market is created by both the long and short sides.

A. A. JESSE.

Washington, D. C.